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CONTENTS.

THE ECONOMIST.

The India Bill	613	Coffee and Chicory	622
Rumours of War	614	Imperial Parliament	623
Shipowners and Seamen	615	NEWS OF THE WEEK:—	
Census Details	616	Court and Aristocracy	626
Our Influence Abroad	617	Metropolis	626
Turkey and Russia	618	Provinces	626
AGRICULTURE:—		Ireland	626
Agricultural Colleges	619	Foreign and Colonial	625
Note on Sheep-Breeding	620	Births, Marriages, and Deaths	627
Haricot Beans and Potatoes	620	Commercial and Miscellaneous	627
Spirit of the Trade Circulars	620	LITERATURE:—	
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE:—		The Land Tax of India	627
Paris	622	Norway and its Scenery	627
CORRESPONDENCE:—		A Month in Norway	627
Improvement of Navigation	622	Books Received	628

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Bank Returns and Money Market	628	Corn	633
Bankers' Price Current	629	LONDON MARKETS:—	
Malls	630	State of Corn Trade for the Week	633
Weekly Corn Returns	631	Colonial & Foreign Produce Markets	634
Commercial Epitome	631	Additional Notices	634
Indigo	632	Gazette	635
Cotton	632	Imports and Exports	636
Markets of Manufacturing Districts	632	Price Current	637

THE RAILWAY MONITOR.

Railway and Mining Share Market	636	Share List and Traffic Returns	638

The Political Economist.

THE INDIA BILL.

THE brief period that has elapsed since the delivery of Sir Charles Wood's able speech upon the condition of India, and the plans of the Government for the future government of that important possession, must necessarily limit our remarks thereon to the shortest possible outline. A large portion of that speech was dedicated to a most interesting and instructive review of the present and past condition of our Indian Empire. And while Sir Charles Wood admits in the fullest terms the many improvements to which our Indian administration is open, while he does not deny that there have been in the past many cases of serious abuses, yet he shows, by every test which is recognised as a proof of the social and economical condition of a country, that, during the last twenty years, India has made remarkable strides in physical and commercial prosperity; and while he was ready to admit that some essential improvements might be introduced into the present form of the Home and Indian Governments, yet he showed conclusive reasons against the applicability of some of the more sweeping changes which have been proposed. The responsibility of governing 150,000,000 of people, composed of so many different races, so many different religions, possessing so little of the civilisation common to the European nations, but so full of prejudices, is a task which all sensible men will at once feel to be one which does not admit of rash experiments. Under such circumstances, to prove that a great, even rapid progress is being made, should at least be a sufficient motive rather to improve and strengthen the existing system, than to attempt any very great novelty or innovation. The proposals contained in the Bill which Sir Charles Wood has introduced to Parliament must be viewed essentially in that light.

The greatest and most important, as well as the most fundamental change which Sir Charles Wood proposes, is that in the present case, differing from all former Acts for the Government of India, the arrangements now to be made are to be fixed for no definite period. In place of being fixed for twenty years definitely as in 1833, the Act now to be passed will be open to the revision of Parliament at any time whatever. This is at once the most essential and the most valuable change in the practice of the past that could have been proposed. To tie up the hands of Parliament for twenty years upon so important a subject as the government of so vast a possession, implies an enormous responsibility as to what the provisions for such a government are. But the case is widely different when the arrangements made are open to revision at any time.

The chief change in the Home Government consists in an alteration of the constitution of the Court of Directors. At present it is composed of thirty members, six of whom are at all times out by rotation. The whole of the members of the Court at present are elected by the proprietors of East India Stock. The fault of the system has been, that many of the most eminent of the retired Indian servants, who would not submit to the means necessary to obtain seats in the Court by the means now required, have been excluded from a position in which they could be of the greatest service to the State and to India. It is proposed to remodel the Court in the following way:—The entire number of directors is to be *eighteen*, of whom one-third (six) shall be nominated by the Government, but which nominations shall be confined to persons who have served ten years in India, or in the Queen's service elsewhere, and shall therefore be tried men, and two-thirds (twelve) to be elected as at present. In the first place, the change is to be made as follows:—the existing thirty directors are to select fifteen of their number, and the Government is to nominate three. The first three vacancies which shall first happen will be filled up by the Government, when the proportions will be, *twelve elected*, and *six* nominated members; which proportions will be thereafter maintained. The directors are to receive salaries of 500*l* each, and the chairman and deputy-chairman of 1,000*l* each. By this arrangement the Government will be able to secure the services of the most eminent of the public men in India as they return from the East, and that at a time when their experience is fresh.

But a great change is to take place with regard to the present system of the patronage of the directors. The whole of the appointments to Haileybury for the civil service, and to Addiscombe for the scientific branches of the military service, and of assistant surgeons to India, which include all the appointments involving scientific or scholastic acquirements, are to be thrown open to public competition, and merit and ability alone are to be the tests. The patronage of appointments of direct cadets to the Indian army will alone remain with the directors as at present. The right of the Court of Directors to nominate the members of Council in India, which they have hitherto exercised solely, will henceforward be subject to the Crown. These are the chief changes which are proposed in relation to the Home Government and the Court of Directors, changes which are well calculated to improve and strengthen the present system.

With regard to India, the proposed changes are not so extensive. The powers of the Governor-General will remain as they are. But he will no longer fill the double capacity of Governor-General and Governor of Bengal. A Lieutenant-Governor will be appointed to fulfil the duties hitherto imposed upon the Governor-General as Governor of Bengal. The Legislative Council will be strengthened by having added to it a member selected from each of the other Presidencies, and one or more civilians, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General. The present fourth member of Council will have a vote with the other members. The Council will thus, in all, consist of *twelve* members. And a commission is to be appointed to complete and carry out the necessary law reforms, suited to the present and always changing condition of India.

With regard to the great branches of the public administration in India, the Committee will continue to sit, and will finally make such recommendations as they see fit for reforms in those important branches of the Government of India, but which it is quite clear must be carried into effect by the Executive Government, and which cannot be undue matter of legislation in this country.

But the most important principle recognised in the bill is, that whatever arrangements are now made, will be at all times open to revision.

RUMOURS OF WAR.

THE POSTURE OF THE CONTINENT.

Clouds are gathering in more than one quarter of the political horizon which may disperse as they have done before, but which may also burst into a tempest of which no human eye can foresee either the devastation or the end. The unfortunate Sultan of Turkey, bullied by France, bullied by Austria, bullied by Russia, has at length discovered that past concessions have only brought upon him fresh encroachments, and that, if he does not wish to be reduced to the condition of the merest shadow and puppet that ever sat upon a throne since the days of the *rois faineans* of France, he must at once adopt a policy of prompt, firm, and resolute resistance. More than three months ago, on the 26th of March last, we called attention to the ulterior designs which lay hidden under the then moderate demands of Russia; and showed that her real purpose in mooting the question of the Holy Shrines was to become the ostensible and avowed protector of the Christian subjects of the Porte:—a pretension which, if once allowed, would afford her the pretext she desires for perpetual interference in the internal government of Turkey, would extinguish the influence of the other Powers of Europe over the Court of Constantinople, and must inevitably end in sinking the Sultan into the mere helpless vassal of the Czar. Official information has now reached this country that Russia has at length thrown off the mask, and has boldly demanded the consent of the Porte to a convention constituting and declaring her the Protector of all the Greek Christians throughout the Ottoman dominions—that is, of *four-fifths* of the entire population. Of course, such a demand was felt by the Sultan and his advisers, both native and foreign, to be utterly inadmissible: he has refused to entertain it; and Prince Menschikoff has accordingly pronounced his mission to be at an end, and has formally withdrawn from Constantinople. Considerable bodies of Russian troops are understood to be concentrating within easy distance of the frontier, and a formidable fleet has been collected at Sebastopol, about five days' sail from the Bosphorus.

Now, menacing as is the aspect of affairs in the East, we do not expect the peace to be broken, if Turkey is firm, and if her allies are prompt, decisive, and united in their action;—since it is the characteristic of Russian diplomacy to be as pliant as it is encroaching, and always to recede before a resolute front and an enterprise of doubtful and hazardous result. Russia never abandons a design, but is always ready to postpone it, if need be, till a more convenient season; she is as patient as she is pertinacious; and will never risk her plum by endeavouring to gather it before it is ripe. The question, therefore, whether she will now persist in her demands, will depend entirely on the nature and degree of the resistance she may meet with: this resistance will be measured by the unbending determination and bold attitude which the Sultan may display; and this, again, will in the main depend upon the cordial and united aid on which he may be authorised to rely from France and England. Can he count upon their vigorous and honourable co-operation in his hour of need? The British Government have already announced in the plainest terms their resolution to allow no interference with the independence or integrity of Turkey; and this announcement will, of course, have great weight with the Court of St Petersburg; and only two months since the French Government were anxious for our support in prosecuting their dispute with Russia at Constantinople in the matter of the Holy Shrines, and some of their statesmen were not a little disappointed and annoyed at our indisposition to be made a cat's paw for the support of pretensions in that quarter which we deemed unwarrantable, and which have indirectly furnished to Russia the pretext for urging her present equally unwarrantable claims.

But this is not the only dispute which threatens to disturb the tranquillity of Europe. The insolent and overbearing conduct of Austria to Piedmont and to Switzerland has led to a withdrawal of Ambassadors and a cessation of diplomatic intercourse with both those States. She has long been seeking an occasion of quarrel, and at length seems resolved to make it. She has confiscated the property of Sardinian subjects in defiance alike of natural justice and of international law: she has expelled many hundred Swiss subjects from her territory at a few hours' notice, and with barely the shadow of a pretext; and she is now apparently trying how far she can go in the way of menace and coercion to these weaker States, without arousing the resentful and active interference of their allies. For, it must be borne in mind, the independence both of Switzerland and Piedmont is guaranteed by all the great Powers who were parties to the existing settlement of Europe, and—violence apart—they hold their territories and institutions by precisely the same tenure which gave Lombardy to the Austrian Crown.

Both in the East and in the West, then, a case has arisen to test—prospectively at least—the fidelity of England and France to their several engagements, their power of sincere and cordial co-operation, and the courage, vigour, and capacity of their respective Governments. If they act promptly, honourably, and in unison, the peril which now menaces the peace of Europe will be averted, the meditated iniquities will be crushed in the conception, and the persevering ambition of Russia and the gross and bearish tyranny of Austria will meet with a merited and wholesome check. *Will they so act?* We trust they may: we see no insuperable reason why they should not: but we see also the conditions necessary to enable them to do so. France has perhaps a less vivid interest than we have in preventing the absorption of Turkey by the Czar, inasmuch as she has no Indian possessions with which to maintain a free communication; but as a Continental Power she is even more intimately concerned in preventing that aggrandisement of her two most formidable continental rivals which must result from the conquest or dismemberment of the Ottoman dominions; she has always been peculiarly tenacious of her influence in the Mediterranean and the Levant, which the possession of Constantinople by Russia (actually or virtually) would greatly impair; and she has just been checkmated by Russia in an attempt to extend this influence. She has, therefore, the most direct and powerful motives for acting cordially with us on the Eastern Question. Then as regards the *imbroglio* nearer home:—Switzerland is placed as a sort of neutral barrier between France and Austria; over it both have extended their web of intrigues; in it both have long found a favourite battle-field for their diplomacy; and any encroachments by the one Power must be at the expense of the influence of the other. France is more closely and deeply interested than any other European State in maintaining inviolate the independence and integrity of Switzerland—or at least in protecting it from violation by any one except herself. For generations and for centuries, again, the two nations have been competitors for the supreme power over Italy: at one time France was almost omnipotent in that quarter; of late years, however, Austria has out-generalled and nearly dispossessed her; and the meanest and blackest crime she has committed within living memory—the forcible occupation of Rome—was prompted by her jealousy of Austrian supremacy and her desire to recover her old position. Even now, it is well understood that Austria is more influential even at Rome than Louis Napoleon with his 20,000 troops cantoned in the city; and if the Court of Vienna is permitted effectively to menace and control the freedom of Piedmont, there is an end of French *prestige* and French power in the Peninsula. It is impossible to believe that France in her senses can contemplate such an issue. Therefore both in the East and in the West her interests and her feelings should alike prompt her to unite cordially with England and to act with decision against Austria and Russia. Her Ambassador proclaims that she will do so; our Ministers announce a "perfect understanding;" and the late reception of the Duke of Genoa at Paris may be taken as an indication of the state of opinion and feeling at the Tuileries.

Whence, then, arises the distrust which seems still to be felt in many quarters, and which, though we do not profess to share it, we yet cannot ignore? It arises from the personal character and the supposed private motives and designs of the French Emperor. It is affirmed that no reliance is to be placed upon his professions; and that he would break through any line of policy that had been agreed upon between the two countries if his peculiar and immediate objects of ambition could be promoted thereby. The point which he is believed to have now most earnestly at heart is the presence of the Pope at his coronation. He thinks, and we doubt not with just reason, that his consecration by the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church (a privilege granted to none of the other Sovereigns of Europe) would have a great effect in sanctioning and consolidating his usurpation in the eyes of the majority of his Catholic subjects. It would also, he feels, be another point of similitude between him and his uncle, and would be a considerable discouragement to the hopes and pretensions of the Legitimist party. Now, it is understood that Pius IX. himself is willing enough and even desirous to come to Paris: he is weak enough to have a childish longing for the popular acclamations on which he feasted during the first two years of his reign; and these he can no longer obtain at Rome, but might look for in abundance from the pious peasantry and the excitable populace of France. But the Cardinals have set their face against the scheme, and the Cardinals are under the sway of Austria. If Austria would consent to the project, the Pope would set out for Paris to-morrow. And it is scarcely to be supposed that the consent of Austria might not be purchased—*England being neutral, inactive, or otherwise employed*—by allowing her to pursue unchecked her own encroaching and oppressive designs against Switzerland and the Sardinian Kingdom. This Machiavellian calculation is, we believe, the hope of Austria, and it is, we know, the fear of many French and of some English politicians. The suggestion is, no doubt, one deserving of cautious consideration, but we incline to think that too much weight may be given to it. We believe that the presence of Pio Nono might long since have been secured, even in spite of Austrian disapproval, if Louis Napoleon would have agreed to the terms which the Cardinals of the Court of Rome proposed to him;—terms which, however, he regarded as too unfavourable to the independence and national character of the Gallican Church to be submitted to. This proves, at least, that there is a price which Louis Napoleon either dares not or does not choose to pay even for the blessing of Papal consecration; and surely submission to

the supremacy of Austria in Italy and Switzerland would be a heavier and more dangerous price even than the surrender of the ecclesiastical liberties of France.

The Emperor of Russia has, it is understood, another ground for disbelieving in the possibility of a cordial, faithful, and enduring alliance between the French and English Governments. He is aware that Louis Napoleon has, and has long had, his own pet plan for the re-partitioning of Europe in a manner which England could not for a moment listen to, but which would not be unfavourable to the interests of Austria and Russia, nor wholly unacceptable to them,—if, indeed, such gigantic plans of dissolution and re-organisation could be once seriously entertained. He believes that, by divulging these schemes to the British Cabinet, he could show them how insecure and faithless was the ally with whom they had undertaken to act, and could thus sow between the two Governments the seeds of a mistrust which would effectually prevent all united and cordial action in opposition to his movements;—while at the same time he calculates that he can at any moment detach the French Emperor from our side by consenting, or encouraging the hope of future consent, to his secret, daring, deep-laid, and comprehensive projects of conquest, annexation, and redistribution. In fact both Austria and Russia believe, and calculate on the assumption, that their brother Emperor *has his price*:—we believe so too; but we think it is a price which neither of them will deliberately agree to pay.

Reflections of this nature may, we fear, tend considerably and most mischievously to confuse our policy and hamper our action in the present critical juncture. But there is another class of considerations, more practically within our scope, which operate in the same direction, and to which we wish to call serious attention. If the English Government is to act now, or to act at all, with confidence, vigour and effect, in preserving peace which is endangered, in maintaining independence which is menaced, in defending justice which is about to be violated, in upholding weakness which is exposed to insolence and oppression,—*it must be able to speak in the name and with all the influence of the nation*,—it must be empowered to act *cum toto corpore regni*. Of late years our Foreign Minister has been hampered, thwarted, and confused by the feeling that he was exposed to the certain animadversions of an influential party in the country, who, if he spoke boldly, would refuse to back him; who, if he used—in however clear and good a cause—the language which England was accustomed to use, would blame his proceedings, impede his action, take their stand upon maxims of economy and selfish isolation, persuade foreign powers that he did not speak the sentiments of the English people, and weaken and counteract in every conceivable manner the legitimate influence of his representations. Now, as no Minister likes, or ought, to commit his Sovereign to a tone or a line of action in her international relations which Parliament cannot be relied upon to enable her to maintain and carry out, the conduct of the parties we refer to has had a most deplorable effect, not only in tying the hands of our Foreign Secretary and rendering his diplomatic action feeble, hesitating, and undignified, but in weakening the influence and impairing the position of this country in the great commonwealth of nations. It is, we think, difficult to overestimate the extent to which the existing prostration of liberty upon the Continent, and the daily insults to which Englishmen are subjected wherever Austrian influence is felt, may be traced to the unpatriotic, unworthy, and indiscriminate hostility and misrepresentation which every liberal Foreign Minister has had to encounter or to fear from many who might have been expected to know better, to see farther, and to feel more nobly. They have proclaimed ostentatiously in the face of Europe—"Never mind what our Minister says: he is "only the organ of a clique—Never mind what he threatens: we "will promise that England shall never go to war in his quarrel." We trust that language of this sort will be stigmatised as it deserves, and will cease for the future. We have now at the Foreign Office a Minister whom no one can accuse of a meddling or quarrelsome disposition. His sympathies are known to be with the cause of freedom; his tastes are on the side of peace; the dignity and honour of England are dear to his heart; and her interests may safely be left in his hands. But if he is to speak and act as becomes our representative—if he is to uphold our engagements and our rights—if he is to protect the feeble—if he is to control encroachments and to repel aggressions—it must be known and felt that he has the whole country at his back, independent alike of party rivalships or individual crotchets. Trusting, as we may trust, in his caution, in his prudence, in his love of peace, in his sense of right, we must let it be understood that what *he* says *we* will do; that, valuing tranquillity much but hating oppression more, we are ready with money and with men—to any extent and for any length of time—to maintain our position, to do our duty, to protect our fellow-countrymen and our friends. The Emperor of Russia thinks otherwise: let us show him his mistake. The Emperor of Austria fancies we shall bear anything: let us prove to him that he may count too far on our forbearance. Thus shall we most surely avert war—thus shall we most effectually cow, discourage, and repel the daring and high-handed iniquities of those who conceive us to be divided, feeble, or asleep.

SHIPOWNERS AND SEAMEN.

The rapid extension of our mercantile marine gives greater employment than ever to our seamen. The demand for their services on board merchant ships, at high and increasing wages, prevents the Queen's ships, on board which wages do not vary with the market rate, from getting seamen. Within recollection there was no time when their services, both in the Royal and Mercantile Navy, were more sought after than they are now. The Navy cannot get as many men as it wants. At such a time it appears reasonable to relax the restrictions which precludes shipowners from employing any proportion of foreigners they like in their ships. Such is accordingly one object of the Merchant Shipping Bill which is now before Parliament, and waiting for a spare day to speed it onward. To this measure there are two classes of objections. The seamen object to it as infringing on their privileges—taking from them what they have been taught by the law to regard as their right to be exclusively, or almost exclusively, employed in British ships. Some public writers object to it that it will denationalise our vessels, and weaken the means of the national defence. Both objections may be considered together, as they are closely united.

That the measure would be beneficial, though not attended with the important consequences exaggeratingly ascribed to it, we showed in our journal of September 4, last year. We then said—"With regard to the employment of foreign seamen, we "are inclined to the belief that the importance of the "restriction has been greatly exaggerated on both sides—as well "by the Legislature on the ground that it secured a better "supply of British sailors for the Navy, as by the shipowners "on the ground that it excluded them from a cheaper market for "their labour. Practically, the proportion of foreign seamen "now permitted is never employed; and if no restriction what-"ever existed, we believe that British ships would still be manned "as exclusively with British sailors as they are at this moment. "But while we, therefore, believe that the national objects which "the Legislature had in view in retaining that restriction would "be equally obtained without it, yet we are bound to admit that "the privilege sought by the British shipowner, however little "or however seldom used, would, in some cases, be a real advan-"tage. To the use of a mixed crew, such as the law at present "admits, there are obvious objections, in difference of language, "of habits, and of diet, which would alone in most cases prevent "shipowners having recourse to the plan. But the privilege of "taking an entire foreign crew, although, as a rule, it might not "be used, would in particular cases prove a great boon. It would "undoubtedly enable shipowners to resist unreasonable demands "sometimes made by British seamen, conscious of the power "which a practical monopoly gives them. For the same reason "that the Emigration Commissioners of late chartered an "American and a Dutch ship, as a check upon the exorbitant and "increasing demands of British owners, so the British shipowner "might occasionally ship a foreign crew, as a check upon the "unreasonable demands of British sailors. And undoubtedly the "effect of such a privilege would be in some degree to place the "remuneration of foreign and British seamen more upon a level "than at present, and probably to improve the condition and the "skill of both. On national grounds we are at a loss to under-"stand any good reason for the retention of this restriction; and "if the shipowners deem its repeal important to them, its main-"tenance cannot be defended on any sound principle or policy.

But the seamen petition for the retention of the restriction, because they suppose it adds to their employment and gives them a legal hold over the shipowners—blind to the fact that the proportion of foreigners now shipped being much below the proportion permitted, is a good practical answer to their fears of losing employment. They will be employed, in the great majority of cases, in preference to foreign seamen, and they no more need a law to compel the masters to employ them than it is necessary to compel railway contractors to employ English navvies, who take them, in preference, to France and Ireland. They take a degrading view of their own merits when they ask to be protected against foreigners. They are not now employed merely because they are British, which would entirely sever fitness in the man from fitness in the service, but because they are amongst the best seamen to be got. If merely being British-born gave them a claim, it would give an equal claim to every ploughboy or every ruffian from the alleys of the metropolis. They are employed, less on account of the place of their birth and the language they speak—though they go for something—than on account of their skill as seamen. As long as they are equal or superior in skill to others, they will command a preference; when they cease to be equal to others, it is neither for the advantage of the men, the shipowners, nor the public that they should be employed. Their claim to be exclusively employed in British ships, though countenanced by our old laws—those laws which degraded and were fast ruining our mercantile marine—must be resisted on higher grounds. It is founded on that narrow and intense attachment to locality, which is more a feature of savage than of civilised man, and suits worse to the roaming seaman than to any other description of person. Not long ago it operated in every village of England, and tried to prevent farmers from employing Irish labourers. If applied to seamen, why not to every other description of labourers? If ap-

plied to kingdoms, why not to counties and parishes? The spirit of it is essentially local, and, if carried out, the Sunderland shipowners should be obliged to employ only Sunderland seamen, and the shipowners of London should not go beyond the waterside population of the Thames for seamen. Such a principle is indefensible; and, if acted on, will assume the characteristics of caprice.

A shipowner is simply a carrier by water, and, as an employer of seamen, is merely a hirer of labourers. Why should he not hire and employ whom he pleases? The farmer has that liberty, so has the manufacturer;—why not the carrier of goods by sea? A merchant employs as many foreign clerks as he pleases—a sugar baker imports the majority of his workmen from Bremen—the bootmaker or the goldsmith brings journeymen from France;—why is the shipowner, whose occupation is accessible to people of all nations, not unrestrictedly to employ whom he pleases? There was an opinion, not unfounded, that the shipmasters' industry was peculiarly serviceable in the national defence; but for that we now provide by administrative means; and, what with education in gunnery and steam, it is held by our naval authorities that our merchant service is a very poor preparation for service in the Royal Navy. The mercantile navy is no longer looked to as the source of the national safety. It is provided for, and is to be provided for, by a standing navy and taxation. Of this the shipowner pays his fair share, and the State commits an injustice when it lays more duties and obligations on him than on other employers.

The restriction, too, seems quite unnecessary. As the rule, the shipowner will employ his countrymen, neighbours, and acquaintance. His sympathies and connections are chiefly with them, and to prohibit him from employing foreigners is like prohibiting a man from taking poison. Nature prohibits it by all the penalties of sudden and painful death. But though a man does not willingly take poison, small doses may cure a disease, and when life has become an intolerable burden, a desperate man may flee to poison as a remedy. So the natural and inherent power of the shipowner to avail himself of the services of foreigners may cure a great disease, such as unjust demands of the seamen, and prevent great destruction. We contend for it, however, as the right of the shipowner which the State is not justified in restricting, and which he now feels a necessity for occasionally exercising.

It may be said, too, that a restriction of this kind is an interference with the rights of property. It transfers, in fact, a part ownership of the vessel to those who must be employed to navigate her. It is making her to some extent a common property, not by mutual agreement and purchase, but by a decree which takes a right from the owner, and gives it as a privilege to the seamen. Justice, then, requires that the shipowners should be relieved from the present obligation to employ a certain number of British seamen, and that his right, like the similar right of all other men, to employ whom he pleases on board his ships should be restored to him.

There is a necessity, we are aware, for each State to determine what shall constitute a national vessel and be entitled to national protection. Should the crew be an element of that? To all foreigners residing within our jurisdiction we give the protection of our laws;—why not extend it to them when they reside on board a ship owned by a British subject as well as when they are in the streets of London? That the ship is the property of a British subject, not that she is manned by British seamen, seems the better test of her nationality. That is adopted in the Bill. If the State be bound to protect the persons of all those who owe it allegiance and perform the duties of subjects, it is also bound to protect their property. It is enough that bales of calicoes belong to men in Manchester and boxes of hardware to men of Sheffield to induce the Government, if they be wrongfully appropriated by foreigners, whether Governments or individuals, to endeavour to procure redress for the owners. The men being under the protection of the State, so is their property; and if this be true of bales of calicoes and boxes of hardware, why not of ships? It may be necessary for Admiralty Courts to alter their definitions of nationality as legislation varies; but legislation we think should make, as it is now about to make, British ownership the test of nationality, not the employment of a certain number of British seamen.

That doing justice to shipowners and seamen would endanger the national security or weaken the national defence, we do not believe. We have lived to see so many apprehensions of that sort disproved, and so many acts of policy dictated by apprehensions turn out gross injuries, that we have no sort of apprehension that employing foreigners to merchant ships will expose us to danger. The foreigner who served in them might enter a ship of war; if he did not, he could learn nothing in our merchant ships to make him a dangerous enemy. Instead of diminishing the number of British seamen available for our men-of-war, it would increase the number; and the very apprehension of the seamen that they will be undersold, is a complete answer to those who allege that we shall diminish our means of defence by allowing shipowners to employ whom they please.

CENSUS DETAILS.

Some of the details of the census are at length published. When we see their magnitude we are not surprised at the delay. Two immensely thick folio volumes contain only the number of the people and of the houses at different periods. The tables of ages and occupations, of the civil condition, birth-places of the population, the numbers of the blind, the deaf, and the dumb, are yet to come. So numerous are the details, that they form a perfectly new study for those who have heretofore attended a little to such subjects; and we must say for ourselves, that it will be a considerable time before we can master most of them. Some of the great features presented to us we may at once indeed seize. They are already, in a great measure, familiar to us; but they are here placed before us with all the confirmation of authority, and the perfect conviction we obtain from a large induction. The Registrar-General, Mr George Graham, and his two assistants, Mr William Farr and Mr Horace Mann, conclude their report by a section containing some of the general results of the inquiry, from which we take this passage:—

> The most important result which the inquiry establishes, is the addition, in half a century, of *ten millions* of people to the British population. The increase of population in the half of this century nearly equals the increase in all preceding ages; and the addition, in the last *ten* years, of *two millions three hundred thousand* to the inhabitants of these islands, exceeds the increase in the last *fifty* years of the eighteenth century. Contemporaneously with the increase of the population at home, emigration has proceeded since 1750 to such an extent, as to people large states in America, and to give permanent possessors and cultivators to the land of large colonies in all the temperate regions of the world; where, by a common language, commercial relations, and the multiplied reciprocities of industry, the people of the new nations maintain an indissoluble union with the parent country.

In all the ages of the world preceding the commencement of the century, the population of these islands had increased only to 10,917,433, and in the fifty years of the first half of this century they increased to 21,121,967, or there was added in the half-century 10,204,534 people, being very nearly as many as existed at the end of many previous ages. That is a most astounding fact. Is there any reason to believe that this wonderful rate of increase will continue? In the last ten years the increase of 2,300,000 exceeds the increase in the last fifty years of the 18th century, or in the 50 years between 1751 and 1801. But in that period the steam-engine was invented, our cotton manufacture expanded rapidly, and our manufactures and commerce made such a great progress as to excite the admiration and wonder of Mr Pitt. Not merely a more rapid increase has latterly taken place in relation to remote ages, but in relation to the few flourishing years towards the close of last century. It is not now announced for the first time—it has been stated over and over again, perhaps to unwilling ears—that the increase of population was taking place in an accelerating ratio; and in the comparison drawn by the Registrar-General and his assistants between the increase in the last 50 years and in the many preceding ages, and between the increase in the last 10 years and the increase in the last 50 years of the last century, lies the proof drawn from the history of our country through all time that this is the fact.

Can it increase in this accelerating ratio? The Registrar-General shows us that, in fact, the wonderful increase above noticed is but a small part of the whole increase. From the population of these islands has sprung the bulk of the population of the United States and of many great colonies. It is now too plain also to need any illustration, with some three or four millions of bushels of grain and flour annually brought from America, and some 70,000,000 lbs of wool and we know not how much gold annually brought from Australia, that in proportion as the people in these other countries increase—and of their increase in an accelerating ratio there can be no doubt—the people here may increase. Nor does it now require any proof, however much the statement may have been slighted or neglected, that the productive power of man depends on his knowledge and his skill, and that these increase as his numbers increase. The Registrar-General states:—

> It is one of the obvious physical effects of the increase of population, that the proportion of land to each person diminishes; and the decrease is such, that within the last fifty years, the number of acres to each person living, has fallen from 5.4 to 2.7 acres in Great Britain; from *four* acres to *two* acres in England and Wales. As a countervailing advantage, the people have been brought into each other's neighbourhood; their average distance from each other has been reduced in the ratio of 3 to 2; labour has been divided; industry has been organised in towns; and the quantity of produce either consisting of, or exchangeable for, the conveniences, elegancies, and necessaries of life, has, in the mass, largely increased, and is increasing at a more rapid rate than the population. One of the moral effects of the increase of the people is an increase of their mental activity; as the aggregation in towns brings them oftener into combination and collision.

Here is another startling fact. While the population has increased in this wonderful manner, there has been a still more rapid increase in "the conveniences, elegancies, and necessaries of life." With this is conjoined another fact, that the "*mental activity*," which implies an increase in skill and knowledge, which again implies an increase in productive power, "is a consequence of the "increase of the people." The question, therefore, which the Registrar-General raises, whether the population can be sustained at the present rate of emigration, and whether the increasing population can be profitably employed, or rather will be able pro

fitably to employ themselves, are surely and clearly answered in the affirmative by the facts he has stated. The reproductive spring of population, provided food can be obtained, is powerful enough, as our offspring in America prove, to fill up all the vacancies of emigration; and the increase of mental activity, of skill and knowledge, which are the main sources of productive power, will undoubtedly be great enough to supply the increasing people with ample means of subsistence.

Let us remember that the first fifteen years nearly of the fifty years in which the population has increased as much as it increased in all the preceding ages, the country was involved in a ruinous and desolating war, such as seems unlikely again to occur; and during the greater part of the other thirty-five years it suffered under corn and other restrictive laws that were more ruinous and desolating than the most exterminating wars. Through the greater part of the period the people were continually complaining of want of room; there was a continual and universal *gene;* but it was a moral not a physical want; and every successive reduction of taxation and abolition of restrictions, as at the close of the war, as after the Reform Act was passed, as after Sir Robert Peel began his commercial reforms in 1842, and after they were carried out further in 1846 and 1849, the *gene*, the limits, the want of room disappeared, and periods of prosperity ensued. We cannot, therefore, infer, from the slight retardation in the rate of increase which has certainly taken place in the three last decennial periods—through twenty-eight years of which the law shut out food from the people—as compared to the decennial period 1811 and 1821, when its malevolent effects were only beginning, that such a retardation is hereafter to be the rule. On the contrary—now that the people are at liberty to get food wherever they can, now their industry is in a great measure free, and that they, in common with nearly all the people of Europe, are anxious to preserve peace and increase their wealth—it is to be inferred that the population will increase faster than ever, and that before the close of the present century is more likely to amount to fifty than not to exceed thirty millions.

These facts and these deductions are of the highest practical importance. Society and population are one, and all the new phenomena of society are subordinate to the increase of population. The vast relative increase in population in this century explains at once those greater political changes that have taken place in it than in several previous centuries. Catholic Emancipation, Parliamentary Reform, religious and commercial freedom, are a few of the leading changes in the last thirty years, which in themselves and their consequences surpass all the previous political changes that were made from the Revolution to the close of the century. As population was comparatively stationary before the commencement of this century, so were our institutions; and as population has increased, so have our institutions necessarily undergone a change. It is palpable enough that the same cause which forced Manchester and Birmingham and Leeds into Parliament, is still in active operation, and is forcing other townships and other rising homes of people also into Parliament. Where this very rapid progress is to stop no man pretends to know, and he is rather presumptuous than wise who undertakes to predict whither it is to go and where it will reach even in the next twelve-months.

Some clue to it may be found in the past increase of particular classes of the people, and a better clue will be supplied when the changes in the occupations of the people are ascertained and published. The Registrar-General tells us that—calling the detached houses, the villages, and the small towns without markets, the country—at the present time the town and country populations differ so little in numbers, that they may be considered equal: 10,556,288 persons live in the towns thus classified, and 10,403,189 in the country. Adopting this classification, though it obviously includes in the country much that belongs to town life and town industry and town-begotten wealth, we all know that the rapid increase in the first half of the century has been almost exclusively of a town population. The population of the towns of all classes was, in 1801, 3,046,371; and in 1851, 8,410,021—an increase of 176·067 per cent.; while the general increase in the same period was 98·177; so that the town population has increased nearly twice as fast as the average increase. "The towns," says the Registrar-General, "have increased most rapidly "in which straw-plait, cotton, pottery, and iron are manufac- "tured." Thus, while the average increase of the town population in the century was 176·067 per cent., the per centage increase in the town population engaged in the manufacture of straw-plait has been 351·558, of iron 289·918, of cotton 282·391, of pottery 260·972; or, taking another classification between 1801 and 1851, the towns have increased per cent.—London, 146·358; county towns, excluding London, 122·096; watering places, 254·125; seaports, excluding London, 195·554; manufacturing towns, 224·174; mining and hardware towns, 217·303. Thus, the great increase is in a town population, and of that the great increase is in the seaports, the manufacturing towns, and the watering places. The increase is of comparatively wealthy and intelligent people, and that progress seems likely to continue. Such, then, will probably be the progress of society, which will give laws to all future law-givers. That probable progress statesmen ought to study; for to that, their policy and their acts, to be at all successful, must conform.

We have done enough with these two great books for this occasion, and shall take something more from them hereafter.

OUR INFLUENCE ABROAD.

THE SILK DUTIES.

We have been favoured by the following letter:—

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—While travelling on the Continent, the subject of Free Trade is a constant topic of conversation. I find foreigners of all nations fully alive to the example of England. They speak of it generally with admiration, and a wish they could adopt a similar policy. But I also find objectors, who say we are not consistent, and that protection to some articles still continues to disgrace our system. Amongst others, the silk manufacturers complain loudly of the duties imposed in England on foreign silks. I fancied these duties had not exceeded 10 per cent. This even would be indefensible with our system and our professions; but I am assured they amount to upwards of 30; and I enclose a note given to me by a silk merchant at Genoa, which certainly proves our duties to be very high, though I am not sure they would amount to the per centage he mentioned, but I am unable to speak positively on the subject, as these duties may be levied by weight, and I am not aware what duty would thereby accrue. Now, sir, you would do a public good, both at home and abroad, if you would write one of your clear and able articles on this subject, stating what the facts of the case are, and arguing, with your usual ability, the cause of Free Trade. For myself, I can only say *all* duties, except for revenue, are acts of injustice to the community at home and injurious to the cause of truth and freedom abroad. Why should silk and velvet be more protected than cotton or woollen goods or corn or meat?

I am aware an exception was made in dresses made up, to protect the semptresses of England; and if any deviation of principle ought to be allowed, which I doubt, here certainly was a case calling for exception—at least if it could be proved that the interests of this much-abused and suffering would class have been insured by its rigid application. I believe, however, that the only result really is to give higher profits to that disgraceful system of slavery which recent disclosures have shown to exist in London, in so far as the class of needlewomen is concerned. More are allured into the trade by the protection, and the abuses produced by the extortion of employers operating on an over-stocked market has produced a state of things scarcely less disgraceful than Negro slavery its if. I beg to apologise for the length of my letter, but I feel sure the interest of the subject will induce you to excuse it.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, A TRAVELLER.

Nice, May 24, 1853.

The following is the note above referred to:—

Silk velvet, plain or figured, namely, broad stuffs, per lb, 9*s*; articles thereof not otherwise enumerated, 10*s*; or, at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every 100*l* value, 15*l* per cent. All articles of silk or velvet made up, such as mantles, cloaks, and other articles of millinery not specifically rated, are to be charged with the *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. without reference to weight.

Though we feel ourselves flattered by our correspondent's good word, we are unable to controvert the facts mentioned by the Genoa silk merchant. We regret to add that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his alterations of the Customs duties, has not found it compatible with the various claims on him to make any other than trifling alterations in the duties on silk. The option of the officers mentioned in the extract is to be taken away, and the duties on plush for making hats and on articles of which the foundation is other material than silk are reduced; but the substantial duties, the 9*s* and 15*l* per cent. *ad valorem*, remain unaltered. This is the more to be regretted, as our silk manufacturers at Manchester, whatever may be the opinions at Spitalfields and Macclesfield, have petitioned for the abolition of these duties, on the ground that they give their work a bad reputation, which it does not deserve, and impedes their success.

Though these duties were originally imposed on the principle of Protection, they are not maintained on that principle. They are preserved because the Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot spare the 220,000*l* they contribute to the revenue. In reducing or abolishing duties, whether originally imposed for Protection or merely to collect a revenue, regard has been had, so far as revenue could be dispensed with, first, to those articles which were very generally consumed, and were rather necessaries than luxuries. Silks being considered as luxuries, the use of which is confined to the opulent, the duties on them have been retained. It is not a question of Protection—for that is given up by all parties, and especially abjured by the men now in office,—but a question of revenue, or how to obtain in the least injurious manner the supplies necessary for the public service. As yet, unfortunately, no system of direct taxation has been devised so fair and equal to all, and so universal in its application, that none could reasonably complain—though it is possible that in our parochial system of rates, from which the New York people and other Americans have borrowed their general system of taxation, such a system might be found; but, till it is, the Government are compelled to retain many old and many objectionable taxes, some of which, like the duties on silks, originated in Protection. It is a case in which "our poverty, not our" Free-trade "will," gives consent; and the difficulty or impossibility we experience at present of getting rid of duties which on principle are most objectionable,

and in their effects dishonourable as well as injurious, should warn us against too readily departing from principle under the seduction of temporary ease or convenience.

Our correspondent informs us that foreigners of all nations are sensibly alive to the example of England, and speak generally with admiration of a policy they wish they could adopt. Whatever views the Continental Governments may take, there can be no doubt that the people on the Continent—with the reservation that each trade selfishly and ignorantly wishes to preserve a monopoly for itself—influenced by the brilliant success of our Free-trade measures, will be extremely anxious to follow our example. Men may be deaf to precepts—they may be envious and jealous of success; but they are never sensible of its existence without desiring to equal or eclipse it. From the contagion of continued prosperity there is no escape. Our success will make other nations Free-traders, and it is to be deeply regretted that the necessities of the Government—the offspring of former wars and old ignorance—should stand in the way of carrying out thoroughly and effectually, the principle of unrestricted competition. Old prejudices and old animosities formerly gave to our tariff a direction particularly hostile to the productions of our continental neighbours. Their corn, their wine, their silks, their spirits, were all heavily taxed; and all, except the first, being classed as luxuries, continue to be heavily taxed—giving, in the opinion of those who know not the difficulties of our position, ground for believing that we have some hidden object in recommending a principle with which, on some vital points, our practice does not accord. We are not, except in the article of corn, practically Free-traders for them; and the heavy duties with which national animosity in old times burdened their productions, the modern necessities of the State force us to continue.

When Free-traders—who are otherwise extremely anxious to extend the sphere of Government duties, and continually call on it for more action, which implies more expense—perceive that their call can only be answered by continuing the obstacles to the complete success of their favourite principle, they may abate their zeal for an increase of action, which carries with it the necessary continuance or extension of restrictions on trade. When the apostles of Negro emancipation and the abolition of slavery all over the world—who would maintain fleets and armies, and put diplomacy into action, to rectify an institution deeply inwoven through ages with the domestic life of nearly all Africa—become sensible that the national action they desiderate is kept going by duties that damage the national character, check the influence of our free principles, and prevent the people of the Continent from extending their commercial relations with us, and binding the whole European family together in the bonds of mutual exchange and peace and mutual progress, they may, perhaps, if their enthusiasm be not wholly beyond the influence of reason, cease to urge an expenditure more fraught with evil than good. As long as individuals of all classes are calling on the Government to undertake more and more duties, and expend more and more of the national resources, it is impossible to get rid of a multitude of old protective duties and restrictions, with which, as our correspondent shows, we are deservedly reproached abroad.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

We borrow from the *Times* of Thursday the following *resumé* of the present state of the relations between Russia and Turkey:—

It will be recollected that on the 5th May Prince Menschikoff obtained from the Porte the two firmans which satisfied his demands with reference to the Holy Places. But no sooner was that affair brought to a satisfactory conclusion than the Russian Envoy proceeded, in a note of the same date, to lay great stress on a third demand which had been hitherto left in the background. This demand was for a convention to guarantee the privileges of the Greek Church in the Ottoman Empire; it was then represented as the most important object of the mission; and an answer was required within five days, "inasmuch as the Ambassador could only consider a longer delay as a want of respect to his Government, which would impose on him the most painful necessities." Such was the conclusion of the note. The convention annexed to it consisted of six articles, the first of which is the cause of all that has since occurred. It provided "that no change whatsoever should be introduced in the rights, privileges, and immunities which have been enjoyed and are now possessed *ab antiquo* by the churches, the religious institutions, and the orthodox clergy of the Eastern Church, in the whole extent of the dominions of the Ottoman Porte, which is pleased to secure to them all such rights, privileges, and immunities on the strict basis of the *status quo* now existing." Such is the tenour, if not the exact text, of this celebrated proposition, which comprises the essential portion of the Russian demand. The other articles of the convention stipulated that the Greek Church should constantly be placed on the footing of the most favoured Christian nation, and should participate in all favours and privileges granted to other churches; that at Jerusalem the relation of Greeks and Latins should remain unchanged; that the two last firmans granted to Russia on the Holy Places should be confirmed by the Sultan, and placed under the sanction of this treaty; and that leave should be granted to erect a Greek church and hospital at Jerusalem, to be served by Russian priests. These propositions were acceded to by the Porte, with the exception of the first. The rejection of that article was the express ground of Prince Menschikoff's departure.

It will be seen that, as we have more than once observed, the Russian demand did not include any change in the nomination of the Patriarch, nor any overt authority over the clergy, nor any interference with the temporal allegiance of the Greek population to the Porte. On all these points there has been a good deal of exaggeration, which of course places the case against Russia on a false and insecure foundation. The phraseology of the objectionable article is, in fact, so mild and guarded that, without the experience we have of the Russian mode of proceeding in the East, its effects would not be at once apparent. Turkey is called upon to promise that no change is to take place adverse to the rights, privileges, and immunities of the Greek Church in her dominions. She would probably not hesitate to give that assurance to the whole world; and the policy which can alone prolong her existence as a Government is to extend those rights, and to raise her Christian population to be the servants and supporters of the Empire. But, when that promise is demanded by Russia alone, when it is accompanied by threats, and converted from a free gift of toleration into a diplomatic contract, the Turkish Ministers recoil from the snare. However mild in form, Russia knows that this article, if conceded, would suffice for her purpose; and the argument derived from the seeming innocence of the proposal is lost in the vehemence and the threats by which it was supported. If it were true that such a concession were too slight a matter for Turkey resolutely to refuse, it would also be true that such a demand is an absurd and untenable ground of a diplomatic rupture, which has brought two empires to the brink of hostilities.

It is further stated by our contemporary, that at an earlier period of his mission Prince Menschikoff put forward a scheme of a convention, including the nomination or investiture by Russia of the Patriarch of Constantinople, and endeavoured to prevent the Porte, by intimidation, from communicating it to the Ministers of France and England. In this, however, he failed, and on the arrival of Lord Stratford, who remonstrated against such a project, as inconsistent with the promises given at St Petersburg and with the independence of Turkey, Prince Menschikoff *withdrew his first demand*, and led his diplomatic colleagues to believe that he had abandoned it. Under the impression that such a project had never been seriously entertained, the British Government repeated its declaration of confidence in the assurance of Russia. But this convention, in consequence, it is supposed, of further directions from St Petersburg, was again proposed, after "*it had undergone alterations*," in compliance with the objections urged by "Rifaat Pasha," and Prince Menschikoff expressed a hope that "the expectations of the Emperor would not this time be deceived." Whether these alterations were made by Menschikoff himself or at St Petersburgh, something like deceit was practised towards the Ambassadors and Courts of France and England. They were lulled by the belief that the demand which had been made and withdrawn was definitively abandoned, while the "Russian Envoy was only preparing to return to the charge." "It is entirely erroneous," adds our contemporary, "to assert or to "insinuate that the scheme, if known to the British Government "or Ambassador, excited anything but its strong reprobation; and "the fact that the first scheme was modified and abandoned may "have been (was) regarded as an additional proof, *at that time*, of "the sincerity of the Russian Government."

Of course, when the convention was again attempted to be forced on Turkey in another form, no further proof was required of the designs of the Russian Government, and it became France and England to co-operate zealously with Turkey in resisting them. We presume, however, from the announced arrival of a Count Nesselrode at Constantinople, that their remonstrances have been effectual, and the general peace of the world will not be disturbed.

Of course, this only postpones and does not settle the destiny of the Turkish empire. The main portion of its subjects in Europe are adverse to the Mussulman faith; and this portion comprises nearly all that is industrious, active, and trading. They have not only increased, but are increasing in power and wealth. The rapacity of the Government has not entirely destroyed their industry and skill, and they have lived and thriven. Between them and the Emperor of Russia there is a kind of alliance struck up by their professing a similar form of Christianity. They all belong to the Greek Church, and are united by an antipathy to the Romish Church and to Mahommedanism. He is very desirous to use them to further his designs on Turkey, and would gladly bring them and it under his own dominion; and they are very desirous of finding in his power a protection against Turkish oppression, but they would not like to become his subjects. Their form of the Greek Church is not exactly his, and the substitution of his power for that of Turkey would be the virtual suppression of their Patriarchate and the establishment of his Popedom. Nicholas is the spiritual head on earth of the Russo-Greek Church, as well as the temporal ruler of the Russians. But the Armenians and Greeks proper, and all the other Christians in Turkey, do not acknowledge his spiritual authority; and, however much some of them may be desirous to have his temporal protection, and play him off against the Grand Turk, they do not desire to have him for either a spiritual or a temporal master. They prefer things as they are—the Turk for a master, while they are allowed to prosper under the always-available protection of Russia.

But that is obviously a state of things which cannot last, and every year, as the subjects of Turkey increase in wealth, power, and numbers, hastens its extinction. They are not Turks but

Greeks generally who carry on the trade with England, which has increased from 888,654*l* in 1830, to an average of 3,053,552*l* in the three years ending in 1850. That is an index to their increase in wealth as well as the extension of our trade. Not only have we a great interest in maintaining the independence of a people whose dealings with us are so large and increasing so rapidly, but their power to achieve and maintain their own independence, whether Russia or Turkey be their nominal master, is rapidly increasing. They have amongst them no spirit of nationality—we do not see in them the elements of a great political State; but, while they do not like their Turkish masters, they mostly dread falling under the dominion of Russia. As a merely political question, the other Powers of Europe are opposed to such an aggrandisement of Russia as would be involved in the acquisition of Turkey, and they endeavour to preserve that which has lost its self-sustaining power. Whether Russia absorb Turkey, whether Turkey be dismembered and divided, or whether some great consolidated independent Greek State take its place, which time only can disclose, it is clear that the present arrangement is only temporary.

THE EXCHEQUER BILLS.—The Exchequer bills falling due in June amounted to 9,244,700*l*. The Government offered to renew them at the rate of 1d per day per cent., or 1¼ per cent. per annum. Of this amount applications have been made for exchanges to the extent of 5,890,400*l*, for Exchequer bonds 237,500*l*, and the balance 3,116,800*l* will be paid in money. The effect of this will be to reduce by that amount the balances in the Exchequer which have, for a long time past been inconveniently large, and thus save the country the interest of that amount of Exchequer bills; the whole amount of which will thus be reduced, including the March bills, to about 14,000,000*l*, all at 1½ per cent. per annum.

THE TEA DUTIES.—On Thursday, duty was paid on no less than 2,689,027 lbs of tea in the port of London alone. The amount of duty for that day was 246,000*l*.

Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

THE present state of the Agricultural College at Cirencester is well and, apparently, impartially described, and obviously by a recent visitor, in the *North British Agriculturist*. The observer, too, was evidently a Scotch farmer, and many of his remarks point to some of the characteristic differences between English and Scotch farmers and farming. It is, to say the least, doubtful whether the business of farming is an object that can be usefully made the business of collegiate education. Botany, chemistry, physiology, and other branches of science which have direct bearing on husbandry, may well form especial matter of attention, in addition to other things which must be taught to form an educated man; but agriculture as a business can, we apprehend, only be learnt effectively by the same sort of experience that is found necessary in other trades, namely, by some species of apprenticeship to a practical farmer. The writer we refer to seems to think that Government aid ought to be afforded for the establishment of an agricultural college, and points out Edinburgh as an appropriate locality for such an institution. "There," he says, "exists there already a chair of agriculture; also a most effective school of veterinary teaching; and, till lately, the chemist of the Highland Society was resident in Edinburgh. There are, besides, almost unrivalled opportunities of obtaining a knowledge of all the different sciences which bear more or less upon agriculture. And in the surrounding counties intersected with railways, there is every opportunity for the agricultural student obtaining a knowledge of the best practices for the particular districts in which they are followed out." With the exception of the recommendation of Government interference in the matter, we quite agree in the above remarks. The knowledge which may be turned to account in husbandry can be best acquired in a town, while practical agriculture can only be learned in a well-farmed district.

To return to the Cirencester College. The buildings of that institution cost about 15,000*l*, and, on the whole, seem to be convenient. The laboratory is large and commodious, but the museums are deficient in specimens, and the library is also somewhat scanty—the funds at the command of the council not being adequate to supply these defects.

Lectures on agricultural chemistry are delivered four days a week, and the students are in the laboratory two hours each day; there are three lectures weekly on veterinary subjects, two on botany and geology, besides lectures on land-surveying, levelling, and practical agriculture. The writer regarded the veterinary department as a failure; and, perhaps, without a regular course of study, such as would qualify a veterinary practitioner, little can be usefully done in reference to this art.

At present there are sixty resident and twenty out-door students; of these about twenty are farmers' sons—six of them coming from Scotland. Until recently few farmers sent their sons to the College. The expenses of the College are about 2,000*l* a year, and there is a debt of about 20,000*l*, chiefly incurred in managing the College farm of 700 acres. The farm is now distinct, and just pays its way. The soil of the farm is shallow on the oolite rock, worth 20s per acre to rent; but, from the expense incurred in the buildings—nearly 6,000*l*—the rent is 30s per acre. The writer says a better set of buildings might have been erected for half that sum, and that 2,000*l* should now be expended in cottages for labourers and in completing the farm steading. The following are the details of the farm management at present:—

The rotation followed is the four and five-course shift—four on the stiffest, and five on the lightest soil. The present crop consists of about two hundred and sixty acres of cereals, wheat, barley, and oats in about equal proportions. There is also a certain proportion of the land under beans, peas, and flax.

Flax has been found for the last two years to leave more money than wheat. The crop last year was sold for 8*l* an acre on the ground, the purchaser doing all the harvest work. The seed was bought back at 4*l* 4s per acre. The quantity of seed saved was about eighteen bushels per acre. The quantity of seed sown was two bushels per acre; weeding last year cost 4s; the year before 1s 6d. There are also sixteen acres under flax. We have stated that flax paid more than wheat. The wheat crop last year, from blight, did not exceed twenty bushels per acre. We were informed that oats have always left as much money as wheat; also the barley crop, which was sold last year at 32s per quarter.

The number of acres under root crops this year is to be one hundred and fifty, of which one hundred and thirty are to be turnips, chiefly Swede, the rest being mangold nine to ten acres, carrots eight acres, parsnips one and a half, potatoes three acres. There are in permanent pasture about sixty acres.

The farm is moderate as regards labour. The number of horses kept on regular work is fourteen. Horses being reared upon the farm, there are at present five foals from four mares. Young horses take the place in part of the mares. Of last year's produce, seven colts were sold at 15*l* each. There are horses of the Suffolk, Cleveland, and Clyderdale breeds. The horses are fed upon cut chaff, straw, little or no hay being allowed; the quantity of oats per week is one and a half bushels, with half a bushel of beans. One man feeds the whole of the horses, which is found to be a great improvement. This man, besides, feeds a large quantity of pigs.

There are sixteen cows in milk, chiefly well-bred Shorthorns. The milk is sold warm at 4d per gallon to the College. The calves are all reared, and are allowed to suckle for the first two weeks; they are fattened at two years old. The price obtained is from 17*l* to 18*l*. They are fed in boxes. At present the cows are depastured.

There appears to be nothing peculiar in the mode of feeding, with the exception that the linseed is, after being steeped in water, poured over cut chaff, two pounds of linseed per day being allowed for each animal; it is allowed to stand for twenty-four hours before being given to the stock. This is found to save roots, and to maintain the animals in good condition. All their straw appears to be cut.

The number of sheep is about 700; they are chiefly ewes with lambs, and are improved Cotswolds; a proportion is also Southdowns. Some of the yeld ewes were sold at 55s out of the wool; lambs from 24s to 26s. This department of the farm left about 40s per acre, or 1,400*l* last year.

The stock being annually valued by a competent and paid valuator, enables any one to judge of the profit and loss of each season.

Pigs are kept in considerable numbers; they are chiefly Berkshires. Seventeen breeding sows produce on an average sixteen pigs annually. There was sold last year 300*l* worth of pigs, and they are considered by Mr Vallantine the most profitable stock on the farm. They are generally sold when from two to three months old. The average price about 24s.

Poultry are not kept to any extent, the sales amounting last year to only 16*l*.

Part of the mangold wurzel and Swedes were sold off at 11s per ton. All the carrots were sold off at 1*l*, the purchasers carting these, as well as the mangold and Swede, from the field.

The manures purchased last year did not exceed 200*l*. Coprolites and sulphuric acid are purchased, and the superphosphate is made upon the farm. A small proportion of guano is also purchased, but from the quantity of lime in the soil, the guano and superphosphate are mixed.

The young grass was top-dressed with farm-yard dung, which appeared to be acting very powerfully upon the grass. This management will be questioned by Scotch farmers, but wherever we have seen it so applied in England, judging by the results, the application appears judicious. Before leaving manures, we may remark that the most defective part of the farm management was the absence of that liberal application of manures essential upon all soils of medium or inferior quality. Under the latter must be classed the farm of Cirencester. Possibly also by allowing cake and corn to the sheep stock upon the grass, a larger profit would have been realised from the sheep stock, but as the sum obtained under the present management was 40s an acre, this may be questioned, although in our own judgment there is no doubt on the matter.

Visiting Cirencester on the 11th May, we found the potatoes planted. The carrot sown, with part of the mangold. The land was being drilled up 28 inches wide. Part of a field intended for Swedes had the dung applied previous to ploughing, and it was intended not to work the land, but to form drills after a slight grubbing; also, no additional manure was to be applied. Turnips to be sown on the ridge.

The money paid for labour is about 850*l* in all. The present wage is 11s per week for ploughmen, and 10s for ordinary labourers; this is an advance of from 1s to 2s. Since last year, one or two of the best hands receive 12s per week. About 24 men are employed, and 10 boys. Last harvest a few females were employed in addition. The turnips last year were singled and hoed twice by contract, and for two hoeings 5s 6d per acre was paid. The whole sum paid for beer last year was only 4*l* 4s.

This is certainly not high farming. Nor is there anything in the surrounding district calculated to improve the agricultural student. The writer justly observes:—

The student, coming from a district where the husbandry is in the most backward state, sees farming around Cirencester little, if any advanced above his own district. He sees there ploughs with three horses, or possibly, oxen, or part of both in the same yoke, turning over a thin furrow slice. He is told that these men pay their rents, keep a good table if they do not make money; while the improved management of Cirencester does little more than keep an equal balance-sheet. Under such circumstances, the presumption is that prejudices against newfangled systems will be confirmed rather than removed. And even, in the event of the person becoming a complete convert to the practical management of Cirencester, and attempt to introduce it verbatim to a farm in Wales, Devonshire, Buckinghamshire, or the county of Sussex, he would almost inevitably sink more capital, in less than twenty years, than the fee simple of the land, if he persevered with the system.

NOTE ON SHEEP-BREEDING.

Nothing is more easy than to procure a good sheep for the butcher by a single cross, but all attempts which have been made to perpetuate the cross-breed have failed. Still there are many farmers possessed with the notion that by some sort of constant change of cross they may keep up a cross-bred flock to a high standard. We have a strong conviction that, except for the purpose of feeding the produce for mutton, crossing will not answer the farmer's purpose on the long run. A correspondent of an agricultural contemporary having inquired

"Whether it would answer for half-bred ewes—between Leicesters and Lincolns—to have put to them next Michaelmas for two years Leicester rams, to follow them two years Down rams, two years Cotswold rams, and two years Lincoln rams, to get as near as he can the Bakewell frame, the Southdown lean flesh, the Cotswold size, and the Lincoln wool, or as much wool as he can obtain by the said crossing, or whether such crossing sheep has ever been practised?" and, he added, "he was endeavouring to produce more wool and meat per acre, and was not nice about similarity, so long as he has plenty of weight of wool and mutton—meaning profit."

This produced the following practical answers. "An Old Lincolnshire Grazier" said:—

Three of the above crosses are in full practice in Buckinghamshire. E. Greaves, Esq., a practical farmer and grazier, at Haversham, near Newport Pagnel, Bucks, has used for a long time two years Leicester rams, two years Southdown rams, and two years Cotswold rams. By the above crossing, he keeps the Bakewell barrel-form, plenty of the Down lean flesh, and sufficient size, which he gains from the Cotswolds. They are very selling sheep in Smithfield, being thick in their lean flesh and strong in their constitutions. A dip of the Lincoln would add, in my opinion, much to the weight of wool. Many of Mr Greave's sheep have spotted faces and legs, which the London butchers like.

Here, in four years of six, we find the Leicester and Cotswold blood prevailing, and a cross between those breeds is less violent than that between either of them and the Southdowns. But the grey face would be as easily obtained, and the size too, by crossing well-formed Cotswolds and Downs. There can be no doubt that in a flock bred as above described there must be a great number of mongrel-looking, ungainly, and probably unthrifty, animals. The "Lincolnshire Grazier," then, thus states his own experience on crossing:—

The following crossing I have proved to answer: One of the old gigantic Norfolk horned rams, with a fine, long, thin, clean head—a sheep that stood 33 inches high—put to large Leicester ewes; upon his produce was put a Teeswater ram, with a fine, long, thin head; upon whose produce was put a barrel-with a good skin; upon whose produce was put another barrel-formed Leicester ram, formed Lincoln ram; upon whose produce was put a Leicester-like Lincoln ram, that cut 16 lbs of wool. From this crossing came some very extraordinary sheep—one, a ram, at three-shear cut 16 lbs of wool, when it was making 56s a tod. This ram weighed, when alive, 32 stone of 14 lbs, and girthed, when naked, behind his shoulders (in the narrowest part), 5 feet 10½ inches, and stood 32½ inches in height. A wether sheep, at three-shear, weighed 32½ stone alive, and girthed 5 feet 11 inches near his shoulders when naked. Both sheep were exhibited at Lincoln, Peterborough October Fair, and Leicester, about the year 1819, and were fed near Boston, Lincolnshire. I give this merely to show what judicious crossing will do. If the "Eastern County" gentleman requires a great fleece, would it not be advisable to take two dips of the Lincoln instead of one-fourth? Then he would have two-fifths Lincoln. I am satisfied that some of the best Bakewell Leicester rams that were ever bred have been used in the county of Lincoln. About 40 years back, a Leicester ram was hired by four Lincolnshire breeders off Mr Buckley, of Normanton, at 1,000 guineas, which was used at Mr Dudding, of Saxby, or Saxilby, near Lincoln.

The above cross was, after the first dash of old Norfolk blood, an effort to create a good long-woolled sheep, and the affinity between the Leicester, Lincoln, and Cotswold is so great, that *judicious* mixture of such blood is scarcely to be deemed crossing. We have on many occasions expressed an opinion that the present Lincoln sheep is indebted for a good deal of his character to a well-formed Leicester ancestor. The true Cotswold of the present day is more the result of careful selection amongst the original stock.

Another correspondent, in reference to the subject, says:—

"As to crossing little Leicester ewes with gigantic Cotswold rams, to increase the size—that is beginning at the wrong end, because it sometimes causes a great loss in lambing, more especially with the youngest ewes. The better and more successful way is to put gigantic Cotswold ewes to a complete Leicester ram, which has done, and will do, wonders. As a proof, look at the Cotswold Bakewell-formed sheep taking all the prizes for great sheep at the Royal Agricultural show, ever since it began, because they keep the Bakewell barrel-form, with the gigantic Cotswold size. As a proof, Mr Carpenter, when living near Chipping Norton, bred and fed a Bakewell-formed Cotswold ewe, the year the Royal show was at Cambridge, that weighed 62 lbs per quarter. Mr Carpenter had previously hired Leicester rams of Mr Hewitt, of Dodford, Northamptonshire. Many years back, the father of the celebrated Mr Large, of Broadwell, bred and fed a Cotswold sheep, slaughtered and exhibited at Warwick by Mr Kenrick, that weighed 75 lbs per quarter. Mr Cother has had Cotswold ewes of the pure Bakewell form, slaughtered and exhibited at Banbury, that have weighed upwards of 60 lbs per qr. Mr Hewer, two years back, had a two-shear Cotswold sheep slaughtered and exhibited in Mr Hardcastle's shop, in King street, Baker street, at the time of the Christmas cattle show, that weighed 78½ lbs per qr; and at the Christmas cattle show, the following year, at Mr Hardcastle's shop, Mr Cother had a three years and nine months old male sheep exhibited, that weighed 84 lbs per qr, or 336 lbs the carcase.

It is plain the cross of the Leicester and Cotswold has worn ever since the days of the founder of the new Leicester sheep—Mr Bakewell, the great luminary, whose rays vivified every branch of agriculture they fell upon.

In the midland counties Cotswold rams are, and have for some time been, much used to Leicester ewes, and with great advantage, producing a larger carcase and more wool, and altogether a more profitable sheep than the original Leicester. The present active demand for wool will give a greater impulse to this practice.

HARICOT BEANS AND POTATOES.

To the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,—If you think the enclosed comparison between potatoes and haricot beans likely to promote the purposes to which your columns are devoted, I should be glad to see them in print. If correct, as I believe they will be found, it is time this useful substitute for potatoes was better known—if incorrect, some of your scientific correspondents will give us the true merits of the case. I am led, by the authority of Sir H. Davy and Liebig, to assign the highest amount of nutritious qualities (about 94 parts out of every 100 parts) to haricot beans, and 24 parts out of every 100 parts to potatoes. Turnips, greens, carrots, &c., give considerably less.

I take the cost of 1 bushel of fine new haricots, to weigh 64 lbs per bushel, at 8s 6d; but as there will be a threefold increase in the cooking when boiled, 1 bushel will cost 2s 10d. 1 bushel of potatoes, 60 lbs, costs 4s 6d; and to this price must be added, for loss in cooking and offal, say one-fifth, which brings the price when cooked to 5s 5d. Thus, 2s 10d in haricots will give 128 rations of ½ pint each, or ½ lb; whilst 5s 5d in potatoes gives only 120 rations, ½ lb each. Again, these will only yield 24 nutriment, whilst the former give 94—in other words, four times as many persons could subsist on the 2s 10d in haricots as on the 5s 5d in potatoes:—a valuable consideration this—when an army or navy have to be provided for—the greatest amount of nutriment in the smallest compass.

Thanks to Sir Robert Peel's wise policy of relieving vegetables from all duties, the poorest are now getting supplied with what was formerly only known as a luxury on the tables of the rich; and if we could only get rid of our prejudices and appreciate what is intended for our own use (*for no other creature will eat them*), we should cease to look on with alarm when a mysterious blight attacks an old favourite, nor be led to the mournful conclusion adopted by the Registrar-General in a recent report, that "there is nothing can be used in the place of potatoes."—Yours respectfully, N. B.

London, May 26, 1853.

[The substitute of haricot beans for potatoes was recommended when the potato blight first made its appearance, but we have not heard of any instances of its adoption. The mere comparison of the amount of nutritious matter in different vegetables scarcely settles the question, for the bulk of the potato and its flavour render that esculent most agreeable food to man independently of its merely nutritious qualities, while beans are found by most persons by no means easy of digestion, and to many are not at all pleasant food. Still, trials of any other vegetable to supply the loss of the potato are desirable.—Ed. Econ.]

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Trueman and Rouse's Circular.)

London, June 1, 1853.

In spite of the long and vexatiously delayed passage of the Budget, the complication of the Eastern question, and the unsettled aspect of politics in other quarters, the business of the country flows on in a smooth and uninterrupted course. Our farmers and manufacturers, shipbuilders and merchants, are all actively and, to all appearance, profitably engaged, while labourers and artisans are in such request that the difficulty at present is not to find work but hands to perform it and serious fears are entertained in Lancashire and some of the other great hives of industry of a strike of the workmen for higher wages, such combinations having already, in several instances, been attended with success, as the natural consequence of the demand being in excess of the supply.

In the early part of the month the sugar market was very active, and, notwithstanding the large public sales, most colonial descriptions slightly advanced in value; but during the past fortnight the demand has been rather languid and prices have slightly receded. The quotations for West India are the same as on the 1st ultimo, while Mauritius and white Benares have not declined more than 6d, and the grainy and other kinds of Bengal are without change; brown Madras has advanced 6d per cwt. In view of the reduction on foreign sugar in July, there has been more business doing on the spot, chiefly in Havana, and while in April there were no buyers except at 6d to 1s decline, and we reduced our quotations of the 1st ultimo accordingly, we have now to report moderate sales at prices fully up to those ruling at the end of March. The transactions in cargoes afloat have been on an extensive scale, no less than thirty-four having been sold for the Continent and for ports in the United Kingdom at full prices.

There has been a very good demand for home refined sugar throughout the month, and prices have gradually advanced, being now for low goods 1s, and for other descriptions 6d, above the quotations of the 1st ult., viz., brown lumps 47s, middling 47s 6d to 48s, and good to fine 49s to 52s per cwt. No change has occurred in the value of sugar refined under bond, and only a limited business has been done; crushed is quoted at 31s 6d to 32s, and 10-lb loaves at 36s per cwt. The disturbed state of political affairs in the East has rather checked business in foreign crushed for Turkey and the Levant, but a fair business has been done in loaves for the United Kingdom, in anticipation of the reduction in duty in July; the quotations for crushed, free on board in Holland, are 26s to 28s 6d per cwt.

The imports during the past month have reached 38,000 tons, but the stock is only 4,600 tons greater than on the 1st ult., which is a very small increase for a time of the year when it usually begins to accumulate considerably, and, as compared with last year, it exhibits a deficiency of no less than 39,700 tons. The stock in the continental *entrepots* on the 30th April, the latest date to which we have returns, was also less by 21,100 tons than at the same period of 1852. The consumption is going on favourably both at home and abroad, and it is now manifest that the supplies between the present time and the end of the year will not be more than sufficient to meet the demand; the stocks will thus be kept comparatively light, and the present moderate prices are, therefore, likely to be well maintained.

(From Messrs Hughes and Ronald's Circular.)

Liverpool, June 1, 1853.

A healthy tone continues to pervade every branch of the wool

trade, and sales to a considerable extent have been made in this market of foreign, both on the spot and afloat, at well supported rates. There has, however, not been quite so much done during the last ten days in consequence of the public sales going forward in London, which at all times attract considerable attention; they commenced on the 19th ultimo, and will continue till the 7th instant. The quantity to be disposed of will reach about 40,000 bales of colonial. The attendance of buyers, although good, is not equal to some former occasions, and comparatively little has been taken for export; up to the present time about 20,000 bales have been sold, and prices are considered very satisfactory, particularly as regards good-conditioned wools. There has been an absence of any excitement, and prices are altogether supported by the home demand. A general impression had prevailed that a higher range would be established at the opening, but, while there is little quotable deviation to notice, still, taking into account that the condition on the average is defective, prices are certainly higher than at the previous sales for all good-conditioned parcels; but, on the other hand, moity and bad-conditioned wools have barely maintained previous rates; and we have invariably noticed that such kinds have suffered most at this period of the year, when they had to contend with wools of a superior character.

The backwardness of the season has retarded the home clip, but it is now coming into the market; the sales made so far have been at full market rates, and unless the growers should advance their pretensions there is every reason to expect the trade will purchase freely, and we may look forward to great activity in business during the next two months. The present high prices of all kinds of home wools has necessarily led to an extended demand for foreign, which to some extent may be considered a substitute. Good long-stapled Egyptian and Oporto have been much inquired for, and are readily saleable; as are also wools of a similar class, but the stocks are only limited. In Donskoy fleece some considerable sales have been made for forward delivery, at full prices: the whole stock on hand is under 150 bales. A fair extent of business has been done in Peruvian (chiefly washed), at full prices. In Alpaca there is little to report for want of stocks, and there is not much expected for some time to come: in the meantime prices are without change. River Plate wools have been in good demand, and sales to some extent have been made during the last ten days; the arrivals have been rather large, but they are chiefly held over for the public sales on the 9th and 10th instant, when a very superior assortment of this kind will be brought forward, together with 1,000 bales East India, and a further quantity which may arrive in the meantime. in all about 4,600 bales, including some superior parcels of Zegay and Galatz wools, adapted for both combing and clothing purposes. Iceland has been much sought after, and further transactions have taken place to arrive. Barbary wools have been comparatively neglected; sales have, consequently, been limited, and prices are without change.

Irish Wools:—The stock of old wools has been entirely cleared off, but during the last week some sales of the new clip have taken place at previous quotations. All kinds of Scotch are in demand; prices are well maintained, and the stocks on hand very light.

(From Messrs Du Fay and Co.'s Circular.)

Manchester, June 1, 1853.

The characteristic feature of trade during the past month has undoubtedly been great firmness, with an upward tendency of prices. The Whitsuntide holidays caused a partial interruption of business, but did not, as on former occasions, produce a depression on the market value of textile fabrics. It has been evident for some time past, that demand and supply are very nicely balanced, for yarns and goods have been taken off as they were produced, and in many instances weekly deliveries pre-engaged for some time to come. Any cause, therefore, (whether permanent or temporary) which curtails production, exercises a direct influence on prices, and our market has been more decidedly influenced by a "turn out," or, in other words, a demand on the part of the workpeople for higher wages, and which demand has, in many cases, been refused, than by a falling off in the receipts of cotton in the American ports, or a *comparative* decrease in the stock now held in Liverpool, compared with some particular period of 1852.

The difficulties with which spinners and master manufacturers have to contend at present, instead of being removed (as we read in some publications last week), are on the increase in this town and neighbourhood, and also spreading to other branches of trade.

Whilst the working classes generally see a prosperous state of things prevailing, it is natural that they should wish to improve their own condition, and if education, which has made some progress amongst them, had reached a degree that they could form a correct judgment, which would dictate a right and moderate course, no objection could be raised on the part of their masters to comply with such requests; but, unfortunately, the turn-outs and strikes of the day, though far different from former times, are often combined with extravagant notions with which employers cannot comply. The weavers in this district are demanding an advance of 20 per cent. on their present wages, which it is not in the power of the manufacturers to grant; and it is to be hoped, therefore, that they will meet their masters with more reasonable proposals. The present prices are unremunerating for investments to foreign markets, and any further advance, particularly with a cloudy political horizon, would prevent many transactions from taking place, and thus react ultimately upon the very parties who seek to better themselves.

(From Messrs J. and C. Sturge's Circular.)

Birmingham, June 1, 1853.

During almost the whole of the past month there has been a very short supply of English wheat, and though our millers were reluctant to purchase except at some reduction in price, the farmers have at no time made a greater concession than 1s to 2s per quarter; and this has been recovered in the last week, with an increased scarcity of good fresh wheats. The supply of foreign continues liberal, and a large proportion of it is more or less stale, in consequence of which sweet samples bring a relatively high price.

With little exception the weather has been dry the last three weeks, with cold north and north-east winds; and although the heat of the sun has brought forward many things rather rapidly, the season is still an unusually backward one, and rain was wanted until within the last few days, but we have since had some heavy showers. The winter-sown wheats are with few exceptions promising; but most of those sown in the spring are unfavourably reported of, and in some instances they have been ploughed up. This, and the low price of wheat compared with other agricultural produce, naturally disposes our farmers to hold back their remaining stock of wheat: though we think the quantity in their hands is greater than is usually held at this season of the year. There is now probably three months' consumption more of English wheat in the country than on the 1st of June, 1847; most of which would be brought to market if the price advanced 6s to 10s per quarter; and should we have a good crop of potatoes, this would also assist to the extent of three million quarters, and together go far towards making up the estimated deficiency of the coming wheat crop. Yet, looking to the prices in other parts of the world, and the small breadth of autumn-sown wheats, the future prospect of higher prices is sufficient to induce the growers at the present rates generally to hold what is left of their wheats until the result of the coming harvest is known. We believe the heavy losses sustained on many of the late arrivals of wheat, have greatly discouraged further shipments during the past few weeks; but the number of vessels previously loaded with grain destined for Great Britain, from the Danube, the Black and Mediterranean Seas, and now on their passage, is very considerable—about 350 cargoes of wheat, 150 of Indian corn, 100 of barley, beans, &c.: the wheat in round numbers may be estimated at 600,000 quarters. Notwithstanding our imports into Gloucester the last month have amounted to 21,063 quarters, our stocks have not, we believe, increased, although many of our millers have only supplied their immediate wants; the scarcity of potatoes and other vegetables having caused a great additional consumption of bread. The most recent quotations from the foreign shipping ports, with one or two exceptions, leave no margin for profit. Old English red is worth 6s to 6s 5d; old white, 6s 2d to 6s 6d; new, 5s 6d to 6s 6d, per 62 lbs, at Birmingham. Ancona, 45s 9d to 48s; Polish Odessa, 40s to 42s; Ghirka, 41s to 43s; hard Azoff, 36s to 37s, per 480 lbs, at Gloucester.

(From Messrs Pothonier and Co.'s Circular.)

Alexandria, May 19, 1853.

Our market has been inactive during the past fortnight. The sales effected have been very limited, and prices at present, per qr f.o.b., are nominal at 20s 3d to 21s 3d for wheat, and 16s 9d to 17s 3d for beans. In cotton, also, little business has been transacted from the high pretensions of holders and the absence of suitable parcels. The supplies of this article and of flax have been small from the absence of arrivals from the interior as is usual at this season.

The paucity of arrivals and anxiety of holders to ship grain has caused an advance in freights. The principal demand exists for small craft suitable for Indian corn, and as much as 10s to 10s 3d has been paid for orders. Cotton freights for Liverpool continue at rates comparatively low with what has been paid for grain. The following are the last engagements effected:—A British brig, 268 tons, at 9s 6d, beans, wheat, or Indian corn, for direct port; 1 British, 160 tons, 10s 3d, Indian corn, for orders; 1 Swede, 340 tons, 9s 3d, wheat, orders; 1 Austrian, 360 tons, 910*l*, Liverpool; 1 Austrian, 500 tons, 1,150*l*, Liverpool; 1 Austrian, 410 tons, 8s 6d, beans, Troon; 1 British, 347 tons, 9s, beans or wheat, Glasgow. Many vessels are daily expected, and the future range will depend on the number coming forward. Coals—Newcastle in better demand, at 16s 6d per ton.

Exchange on London, 98 to 98¼ piastres per £ sterling.

(From Messrs M. de Embil and Co.'s Circular.)

Havana, May 12, 1853.

SUGARS.—The unfavourable advices from Europe and want of vessels under 3,000 boxes, have reduced the demand, but prices remain as our last advices of 13th ult., viz.:—

	Prices at 10 p. c. pm. p. cwt., f.o.b.	
	s d	s d
Cucurnchos, No. 9 to 10¼	17 1	to 17 9
Brown to common, No. 11 to 13¼	15 7	18 11
Good to fine, No. 14 to 15¼	19 6	20 9
Florettes and Derosne's, No. 16 to 19	21 4	23 2
Low whites to common	23 9	25 7
Good to superior	26 2	28 0
Derosne's process	29 2	33 4

Fine florettes are in demand, but whites are neglected, notwithstanding the reduced exports from Russia, as only 37,000 boxes are cleared and loading. Our comparative table of exports makes these amount to 190,000 boxes in the last month, being 20,000 boxes more than last year, and 40,000 less than in 1851. In reference to the United States and Spain the amount is 40,000 and 23,000 boxes less than 1852. Freights being now only 5s higher than last year, at which rate vessels accept indifferently the coastwise voyages, we expect soon, if they decline, a greater demand for both countries. Our present stock is about 200,000 boxes here and in Matanzas, 50,000 to 60,000 boxes more than in the two preceding years. The European vessels in port are very scarce.

MUSCOVADOES are in more demand at 4¾ to 5¼ rs.

MOLASSES is in demand for England at 2¼ to 2½ rs per 5½ gallons, and 3½ rs for muscovadoes.

COFFEE.—Very little doing, at 7 dols to 7½ triages, and 8*l* to 9 for 2nd and 3rd.

FREIGHTS.—Vessels of 3,000 boxes and upwards are to be had at 2*l* 12s 6d for Falmouth and a market; smaller, not above 2,000 boxes,

can be easily secured at 3*l*, and 2s 6d more for Spanish. For St Petersburg the rate is nominal at 2*l* 15s to 3*l* for large vessels; the same for the Mediterranean as far as Trieste. For the United States 1¼ dols boxes and 6 dols hhds.

EXCHANGES.—Transactions for the Spanish steamer to the amount of 100,000*l*, and of 500,000 frs on Paris were made; from 9¼ to 10⅛ per cent., and even 10¾ per cent., London; 3 to 3⅛ per cent. discount Paris, and 3⅛ to 6 per cent. premium on Spain; London remains at 10¼ to 10⅜ per cent., in less demand; 2⅛ to 2¾ per cent. Paris; 1¾ to 2 per cent. discount New York, at 60 days' sight, and 4 to 6 per cent. premium Spain, according to amount and sight.

Comparative Table of EXPORTS of SUGAR from Havana and Matanzas, from 1st January to 30th April.

Destinations.	Boxes of Sugar. 1852	1853	In April	Arrobes of Coffee. 1852	1853
For Spain	74,521	49,575	24,703	21,853	14,418
— United States	132,840	91,078	32,851	49,614	42,904
— Cowes and a market	36,458	124,531	75,035	33	12
— Hamburg and Bremen	19,256	7,018	2,650	971	6,989
— Holland and Belgium	21,944	7,327	2,111	...	386
— Baltic	9,598	21,790	21,543	...	130
— Great Britain	4,863	6,863	2,961	...	...
— France	24,861	29,932	12,571	3,472	14,110
— Italy and other ports	26,043	32,810	15,581	6,848	20,426
Total	350,406	370,924	190,035	82,369	99,375

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, June 2, 1853.

The Eastern affairs are now the all-engrossing topic of the diplomatic circles, and we are alarmed by a variety of warlike reports, which cause great anxiety, and have already produced a sort of panic on 'Change, where the Three per Cents. have declined more than 4f, and the railway shares from 60f to 70f. M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, has declared that his Cabinet would yield nothing of the ultimatum to the Sultan. General Jomini, the General Aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, who is known as one of the most skilful strategists, received on Sunday last despatches from St Petersburg, ordering him to repair immediately to Odessa, where the Emperor himself will be present at the end of June. Marshal Magnan said yesterday to several officers that Vice-Admiral Lasasse, the Commander-in-Chief of our fleet, had already sailed for the Dardanelles, and had received a firman from the Sultan, granting the entrance of the Straits, and a similar firman had been sent to Admiral Dundas, who, in case of hostilities, will of course have the command in chief of both fleets.

In spite of the menacing attitude of Russia, nobody thinks that the peace of Europe will be entirely broken. The Russian fleet will not dare come down to the Dardanelles, where it would certainly be destroyed by the Anglo-French navy. If hostilities are begun against Turkey, it will be in the principalities. The Russian army will invade Moldavia and Wallachia, and the Emperor will afterwards listen to any proposal for the reopening of diplomatic negociations. But such a demonstration would certainly oblige the two fleets to repair to Constantinople, and it would increase the alarm of the friends of peace throughout Europe.

Yesterday our 'Change was agitated by a variety of reports of a favourable nature; but they are scarcely credible. It was said that Count Nesselrode, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, had arrived at Constantinople with new instructions. But such a piece of news is not probable. If the Emperor of Russia determines to send a new diplomatic agent, it will not be before the return of General Menschikoff, and before he has conferred with him upon the result of his negotiations.

According to another report, the Sultan had issued a firman, by which the Rayahs obtained the same political and religious rights as the Musulmans, and were put upon the same footing; so that there is no more a pretext for foreign intervention in their favour.

As our securities had experienced a heavy fall, and the losses of the speculators had been considerable, these reports served to rally the prices. The Three per Cents. suddenly improved 1f 50c, and the railway shares 30f to 40f. But the Government has not received despatches of a favourable nature, and the language of its journal has assumed a certain tone of acrimony towards Russia, and it accuses the *Journal des Debats* of treason, on account of a leading article published in that paper which was a communication from the Russian Embassy.

The conduct of the Belgian Monarch since his return to his States has also increased the public uneasiness. King Leopold availed himself of every opportunity to proclaim that Belgium was now certain of powerful support in case its independence were attacked, and his public answers were evidently addressed to the Emperor of the French. I cannot believe, however, that Louis Napoleon is such a fool as to cherish now the idea of conquering Belgium, as he must be aware that such an act of ambition would immediately break off the good understanding of his Government with England. He would then find himself quite alone against Europe, and his loss would be certain. He must, on the contrary, respect the Belgian nationality, and renounce any desire of conquest of the Rhine, in order to maintain himself at the head of the French people.

HALF PAST FOUR.—As there is no foundation in the report of Count Nesselrode's arrival at Constantinople, the public securities again declined to-day.

The Three per Cents. varied from 78f 80c to 78f 50c; the Four-and-a-Half from 102f to 101f 90c; the Bank Shares from 2,685f to 2,680f; the Northern Shares from 900f to 890f; Strasburg from 910f to 905f; Orleans from 1,090f to 1,060f; Rouen from 1,070f to 1,065f; Havre from 515f to 510f; Lyons from 925f to 920f; Avignon from 765f to 760f.

The following are the variations of our securities from May 26th to June 1st:—

	f	c		f	c		f	c
The 3 per Cents declined from	79	70	to	78	0	and left off at	79	10
The 4½ per Cents	102	50	—	101	25	—	102	0
Bank Shares	2695	0	—	2685	0	—	2685	0
The Northern Shares	902	50	—	890	0	—	900	0
Strasburg	910	0	—	880	0	—	915	0
Orleans	1055	0	—	1045	0	—	1035	0
Lyons	925	0	—	910	0	—	935	0
Rouen	1100	0	—	1060	0	—	1068	0
Havre	515	0	—	510	0	—	510	0
Western	747	50	—	745	0	—	745	0
Avignon	765	0	—	745	0	—	745	0

Correspondence.

IMPROVEMENT OF NAVIGATION.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—In your able remarks on my humble attempt to make the plan of Lieut. Maury for improving navigation better known and appreciated, you appear to assume that I had stated that the records of phenomena contained in the logbooks of ships had not hitherto at all contributed to the advancement of meteorological science. If there is any passage which will bear this construction, I much regret it, for no one can value more than I do the important services rendered to that science by Colonel Reid and others, who have gladly availed themselves of such materials. The passage to which allusion seems to be made is, I believe, a quotation from Lieut. Maury's book; it is expressed rather too generally, but the context shows that it applies only to meteorological observations systematically conducted, collated, and co-ordinated, with the view of adding to our stock of scientific data, and ultimately establishing the laws of meteorological science. I think I am correct in stating that Lieut. Maury is entitled to the credit of originating *such* observations at sea.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

WROTTESLEY.

20 Chesham place, May 21, 1853.

[The delay in publishing this letter, for which we must apologise, arose from supposing that it was not meant for publication. Having been undeceived on this point, we place it before our readers. We must add, however, that the passage in his lordship's speech, which called forth the remark he refers to, was not a quotation from Lieut. Maury's work, but his own words, which we beg leave to quote at length:—"But this is a small part of the total amount of advantages—the benefits that are likely to flow from having a numerous host of observers making meteorological observations continually night and day, over all the parts of the globe covered with water, which are nearly three-fourths of its surface, and which *before supplied no materials to the common stock of science*, can scarcely be over-estimated."—ED. ECON.]

COFFEE AND CHICORY.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Wishful to carry out the views of Her Majesty's Board of Trade in this matter, and to inform my customers of the real state of the case, I had papers printed (of which I enclose one) to enwrap the suspicious "mixture;"* but before they could be brought into use, a third order was issued, which prevents the public from deriving any advantage from the information contained thereon; and my endeavours have served solely to convert good paper to the sort known as "waste;" which process, being somewhat expensive, I would gladly leave to those whose regular business it may be.

Legislation on household matters must be very puzzling, and we must excuse a few blunders at first. I have thought that Dr Watts might have written with advantage—

"Oh! what a tangled net we weave
when first we practise legislation on matters which we don't understand."

Sometimes I have ventured to hint to the head of my domestic affairs that something wants altering, that the house is too long in a state of being "put to rights," &c.; but am invariably met with such a mass of explanation and vindication, which I cannot comprehend, much less confute, that I am compelled to retire inglorious, and the cleaning rages with double fury.

And certainly the present effect of the Board of Trade's endeavour to put down the use of chicory is to bring a double quantity of it into the coffee-pot; partly on the principle that it is as well to be hung for stealing a sheep as a lamb, and partly that there be no chance of mistake about it, or, if there be a mistake, it is on the safe side, and the "mixture" consists of chicory only. The next step of our respectable Board of Trade will be to decide the proportions in which coffee and chicory are to be mixed: the quantity of sugar and cream may be safely left open. Should you consider this letter likely to assist the efforts of the Board in their anti-chicory crusade, I shall feel obliged by its insertion in the ECONOMIST; and am, Sir, your obedient servant,

—.

Bridgewater, May 30, 1853.

* A MIXTURE OF PLANTATION COFFEE AND CHICORY.

A proper mixture of coffee and good chicory is stronger and richer in flavour than coffee alone: it is also more wholesome, as chicory counteracts the heating and astringent properties of coffee. Chicory is the root of a plant of the dandelion species, dried and ground. It is cultivated in Yorkshire and Essex, also more extensively on the Continent, and being much cheaper than coffee, the cost is reduced by the mixture. To ascertain what proportion of chicory you have with your coffee, put a teaspoonful of the powder into a tumbler of cold water, the former will sink, and the latter will float. The best coffee alone is, however, superior in aroma and delicacy of flavour to any mixture of the two, but it should be made much stronger than when there is a proportion of chicory used.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Permit me to occupy a small space in your paper on the subject of the controversy (for it has now assumed that form) going on between the Government and the grocers on the chicory question. The time has come when it is the bounden duty of the grocers to use every constitutional means to resist to the utmost any further interference on the part of the Government in their business arrangements. There is no class of tradesmen in this country that have been, latterly, so harrassed by the Government as the retail tea and coffee dealers. After being permitted for a number of years to mix chicory with coffee, at their own discretion, to suit the tastes and pockets of their customers, the Government, at the instigation of the coffee-growers and a few other interested parties, interferes and prohibits *in toto* the sale of the mixed article. So after for many years selling chicory in a loose state, in packets, and mixed with coffee, to meet the requirements of their trade, they are stopped by the Government from selling it, except in packets with the seller's name and address on. To carry out this new order of things and meet the requirements of the Government, grocers were put to very considerable loss and inconvenience. Then, after the lapse of a few months, came the permission to sell coffee and chicory mixed, but each package labelled "Mixture of chicory and coffee," although only a very small proportion of the mixture might be chicory. Where, I ask, is the justice of the Legislature in insisting on the use of a label which conveys the impression that the mixture is nearly all chicory? And now, after vexatiously interfering with their business for many months, down comes another order from the Board of Inland Revenue, requiring an alteration in the label, substituting for the words "Mixture of chicory and coffee", "This is sold as a mixture of chicory and coffee." So that within a very short time of putting the grocers to the expense of getting a lot of new labels printed, they are rendered valueless. Will the Government indemnify the grocers for their loss? Now comes the question, and a very important one it is:—Is the Government prepared to go on with this crusade against the hundred and twenty thousand grocers of this kingdom, for the benefit, or rather supposed benefit, of a few coffee-growers and importers? It's of no use mincing matters any longer. Everybody in the trade knows that this is a question between coffee-growers and importers on the one hand, and chicory-growers and grocers on the other. The coffee-growers are desirous of making the public drink coffee unmixed with chicory by act of Parliament. The growers of chicory are very naturally solicitous that they should not be unfairly dealt with. The grocers wish to be allowed, which is very reasonable, to sell their coffee, either with or without chicory in it, to suit their customers, without any restriction whatever, as they have been accustomed to do for many years.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS AND A GROCER.

Liverpool, May 25, 1853.

[We are not surprised at the numerous complaints as to the recent frequent changes in relation to the sale of chicory and coffee; but we fear the trade have to thank a portion of themselves for the inconvenience to which the whole have been exposed. The first order was to the effect that chicory and coffee might be sold mixed, provided it was sold for what it really was, and the fact intimated on the package by the use of the words "MIXTURE OF CHICORY AND COFFEE," with letters "*of not less than one-eighth of an inch in height, and that those words should stand on one side of the package without any other printing.*" But it appears that immediately after the promulgation of that order, it was evaded in numerous ways by the words required being placed in such a form as to be scarcely visible, while other words caught the eye easily, which would imply that the mixture was of the purest and best coffee. This evasion led to another and stricter order. But we understand that in cases where the labels used were really within the spirit of the first order, the Excise authorities have allowed a period of three months to use them up, and we apprehend the label enclosed from Bridgewater will not be objected to. But of course when the labels were calculated to mislead, they are not permitted to be used.—ED. ECON.]

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Friday:* Conversation on Turkish affairs—Motion for committee on Legacy Duties negatived. *Monday:* Conversation on Cuban slave trade. *Tuesday:* Alteration of Oaths Bill read a second time. *Thursday:* Alteration of Oaths Bill rejected on motion for going into committee—Poor Removal Bill withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Friday:* Conversation on Turkish affairs—Income Tax Bill in committee—Registration of Assurances Bill read a second time—Supply. *Monday:* Conversation on Turkish affairs—Income Tax Bill in committee—Customs, &c., Acts in committee—Hackney Carriages Bill read a third time. *Tuesday:* Motion for select committee on Ecclesiastical Revenue in Ireland negatived. *Wednesday:* New Trials Bill lost on second reading—Judges Exclusion Bill rejected on third reading. *Thursday:* Income Tax Bill reported—Customs Acts Bill in committee—Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill read a second time—The Hackney Carriages Bill passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, May 27.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

The Earl of Malmesbury moved for a select committee to inquire into the probable effect of extending the stamp duties now payable on legacies of personal property to successions to real property and property under settlement.

A long and interesting debate ensued, in which the Earls of Aberdeen and Derby, Lord St Leonard's, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and Earl Fitzwilliam took part.

Their lordships then divided, when the numbers were—contents, present, 57 proxies, 69—126: non-contents, present, 73; proxies, 66—139: majority, 13

The motion was, consequently, lost.

Their lordships then adjourned.

Monday, May 30.

The Earl of Clarendon, in reply to Lord Hardwicke, declined, in the existing state of relations between Russia and Turkey, to state what orders had been sent to Admiral Dundas with reference to the fleet under his command.

The Earl of Carlisle presented a petition from the inhabitants of the Island of Jamaica, complaining of the importation of slaves into Cuba. The noble lord then entered into details attending the slave trade in Cuba, and asked whether it would not be possible to send slavers when captured to some free port for adjudication.

The Earl of Clarendon replied, that unfortunately with respect to captured slavers the Government had no option, for by treaty such vessels were bound to be sent to Sierra Leone or the Havana, according as either port happened to be nearer to the scene of capture. With respect to the importation of slaves into Cuba, he hoped that matters would shortly assume a more satisfactory aspect in that island, and the noble earl might rest assured that the Admiral on the West Indian station would use every exertion to suppress the traffic.

After some further observations the matter dropped.

The Earl of Aberdeen moved for an address to the Crown, praying for an inquiry into corrupt practices during elections for Maldon, and after a short but sharp discussion the motion was agreed to.

Their lordships then adjourned.

Tuesday, May 31.

After a conversation between Lord St Leonard's and the Lord Chancellor respecting the conversion of Stock,

Lord Lyndhurst moved the second reading of the Alteration of Oaths Bill, the object of which he described as being simply to strike out from the oaths taken as qualification for seats in Parliament, or other offices, such portions as were inoperative and absurd. The noble lord then proceeded to illustrate this proposition by examples drawn from the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, and concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time.

The Earl of Derby had no objection to the alteration of the oaths, but regarded with considerable suspicion the use which might be made of such a measure, if passed at so advanced a period of the session, especially by the introduction of amendments. For this reason he thought it would be better to postpone the further consideration of the bill till next year.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

Some other business was then despatched, and their lordships adjourned.

Thursday, June 2.

Lord Lyndhurst moved that the house go into committee on the Alteration of Oaths Bill.

The Earl of Ellenborough moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day three months.

The Earl of Wicklow supported the bill.

The Earl of Derby supported the amendment, on the ground that the Government had refused to give a pledge that they would not oppose the introduction of a provision in the House of Commons to remove the existing disabilities of the Jews.

The Earl of Aberdeen supported the bill, observing that it was the first time in the course of his experience that a Government had been called upon to act in the other house in conformity with a vote of their lordships.

On a division the amendment was carried by 84 to 69, and the bill was consequently lost.

Lord Berners moved the second reading of the Poor Removal Bill.

Lord Stanley of Alderley said that any alteration in the law of settlement must be accompanied by some new mode of assessment, which must be introduced in the other house; and on that ground, owing to the pressure of business in the other house, he hoped Lord Berners would not press his bill during the present session, but leave the question in the hands of the Government.

Lord Campbell and the Earl of Hardwicke contributed some remarks.

Lord Berners would withdraw his bill if the Government would pledge themselves to bring in another bill on the subject as soon as practicable.

After some further conversation, the bill was withdrawn accordingly.

The Earl of Albemarle presented a petition from inhabitants of Bristol, praying the Government to postpone legislation for India until after the present session. His lordship took that opportunity of stating to the house (which consisted of only four other noble lords in addition to the Lord Chancellor) the reasons which induced him to support the prayer of the petition, unless it should happen that the Government measure to be proposed on the morrow (Friday) should be very different from what was expected.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table, and their lordships adjourned.

Friday, June 3.

In reply to the Earl of Malmesbury,

The Earl of Clarendon gave some explanations as to the treaty concluded by Sir Charles Hotham on the part of this country with the Government of Paraguay. It was agreed by the treaty that the river Parana should be at once opened for commercial purposes up to a certain point, and that further advantages should be given to British traders to those countries.

[LEFT SITTING.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, May 27.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

The house went again into committee upon the Income Tax Bill.

On the 26th clause,

Mr J. Butt moved to exempt precarious incomes under 150*l* a year, and clerical incomes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected that the alteration would introduce the principle of investigating the sources of income, and embarrass the measure with difficulties which it was intended to avoid.

The proposed amendment was negatived upon a division.

Before the 26th clause had been gone through, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The Registration of Assurances Bill was, after a short conversation, read a second time, and referred to a select committee, with power to call for evidence.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, a vote of 4,000,000*l* was granted to Her Majesty out of the Consolidated Fund.

Certain bills passed through committee.

The other orders and motions having been disposed of, the house adjourned at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock until Monday.

Monday, May 30.

Mr Disraeli prefaced a question he desired to put respecting the affairs of Turkey by observing that since Friday it appeared that the *ultimatum* of Prince Menschikoff having been refused, he had quitted Constantinople on the 22nd of May; that, as it required seven days to communicate with St Petersburg, the intelligence would reach that capital on the 29th, and, assuming that the Emperor of Russia would act with decision, orders could be received from St

Petersburg at Sevastopol, where there was a considerable Russian fleet, as well as a military force, in seven days, or on the 5th of June; that, supposing two days to be necessary to prepare the fleet for sea, and four days for its passage to the entrance of the Straits, the Russian fleet and force might arrive there by the 11th of June, and, in the absence of any obstruction, might prevent another fleet from entering the Dardanelles. If, on Saturday last, Her Majesty's Ministers had thought proper to give directions to our Admiral at Malta to proceed to the Dardanelles, he might have received instructions by the 2nd of June, and as it would take seven days to proceed from Malta to the Dardanelles, he could arrive there on the 9th, two days before the Russian armament. The question he wished to put was, whether the Government had given directions to the British Admiral at Malta to proceed with the British fleet to the Dardanelles?

Lord John Russell said, in the present state of the relations between Russia and Turkey, it was of the utmost importance that he should decline to answer the question, and he, therefore, left Mr Disraeli to give notice of any motion he might think it proper to make.

The house then went into committee upon the Income Tax Bill.

On the 31st clause,

Mr Spooner moved to add a proviso, that an occupying tenant shall not be compelled to pay the arrears of income tax due from any former tenant, or to deduct out of any subsequent payment of rent such arrears, unless the landlord shall have received his rent for the period for which the arrear is due.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected that the landlord ought to be held liable for the tax on rent which he had not received, since he was armed with peculiar power for recovering his rent, and if he suffered the tenant to quit his farm without paying what he owed him, he must be responsible for the tax, which was a charge upon the land.

The motion was negatived upon a division.

On the 33d clause, allowing deductions under schedule A for expenses of making and repairing seawalls and embankments,

Mr W. Lockhart moved to allow, in addition, a deduction for the amount of parochial rates, or assessments charged on lands, tenements, and heritages in Scotland, which by statute or custom are payable by the landlord or owner.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, this addition would let in the whole question of repairs of houses, and would involve the breaking up of the entire framework of the tax, and terminate in very great injustice to landlords.

Upon a division this amendment was also negatived.

The remaining clauses were agreed to.

The postponed clauses—13, 14, and 17—were then negatived, and new clauses were moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be substituted in their place. By the new clauses, the tax in Ireland, instead of being levied upon occupiers, was made leviable ordinarily upon the immediate lessor, power being reserved of resorting to the occupier.

These clauses were added to the bill, upon the understanding that it should be recommitted on Thursday, in order that the clauses might be discussed when the bill was reprinted.

Other new clauses were likewise added to the bill.

Mr Blackett moved the insertion of clauses authorising an allowance for bad debts as deduction from income to be taxed according to specified rules, and a deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. on account of wear and tear of machinery where a deduction is fairly due; and providing that, when a person is called upon to produce his accounts, he may go before the Commissioners for Special Purposes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer assigned reasons why he thought it would not be wise to adopt these clauses, more especially the last two.

These clauses underwent much discussion, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer promising to take the subject of the first into consideration, the motion was not pressed, and they were negatived.

Mr J. Ball moved a clause, the object of which was to enable possessors of precarious incomes to assign to official trustees for investment for the benefit of their families such portions of their annual incomes as they may be disposed to lay aside for that purpose, which sums should be exempt from income tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to the clause on several grounds, and it was negatived.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be reported.

The house then went into committee upon the Customs, &c., Acts, when certain resolutions were agreed to, after a discussion, or rather conversation, of some length, and they were ordered to be reported.

The Hackney Carriages (Metropolis) Bill was read a third time.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the house adjourned at 10 minutes to 2 o'clock.

Tuesday, May 31.

The report of the Committee on the Customs, &c., Acts was brought up, and agreed to.

Mr G. H. Moore, in moving for a select committee to inquire into the ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland, with the view of ascertaining how far they are made applicable to the benefit of the Irish people, observed that this was no new question, and that it involved a great imperial danger, in its influence upon the loyalty of the Irish people, and in the manner in which it affected their position towards the law. If it were found that, as respected law and government, there was one great anomaly in Ireland, wide in its sphere of operation, the house was bound in justice and common sense to inquire whether in this anomaly—the Established Church of Ireland—might not be traced not only cause and effect, but disorder and cure. Citing opinions adverse to the Irish Church, expressed by political authorities of great weight, he asked whether Irish members were not warranted by such testimonies in taking exception to an institution which the present Chief Justice of England had declared to be one of the most mischievous in existence, and in calling for inquiry into its operation. He enlarged upon the evils he attributed to the Irish Church Establishment, upon its vast revenues, exacted from Roman Catholics, and generally upon the religious policy pursued in Ireland, which was worse, he said, in principle than in practice, which endowed the religion of the rich, and handed over that of the poor to the uncontrolled operation of the voluntary principle. It was not denied that the State religion should ally itself with the majority; but it was said that Ireland was an integral part of the united empire, the majority of which was Protestant. Why, then, was the endowment of the Irish church derived from a part, and not the whole of the empire? From analogy with the cases of Scotland and Belgium, he argued that Ireland was, in this respect, unjustly treated, and that the sufferings she endured were the effects of a latent disorder, a hostile establishment, which produced the same results in other countries.

The motion was seconded by Mr M. O'Connell.

Sir J. Young inferred that the object of Mr Moore was the total abolition of the church establishment of Ireland, which a Roman Catholic might be expected consistently to advocate; but in ascribing all the evils of that country to its church establishment, he had overlooked its bad commercial system, and other agencies to which those evils were really attributable. If it was the will of the Imperial Legislature that Protestantism should be the established religion of Ireland, and if the parochial system was to exist, then the revenues of the Irish Church were not greater than were required for an adequate maintenance of its clergy. Inquiry into those revenues was superfluous if the real aim was to get rid of the church establishment as a grievance; and, feeling that the Irish Church had been greatly reformed, most of the abuses complained of—pluralities and non-residence—no longer existing, he thought the house by assenting to this motion would give a great shock to public opinion, inducing a belief that no faith could be placed in solemn contracts and in the security of property.

The motion was supported by Mr Murrough and Mr Pollard Urquhart.

Sir R. Inglis opposed the motion, the object of which he considered to be, not the gratification of abstract curiosity, but, as disclosed by the speeches in support of it, the overthrow of the Established Church of Ireland, though its existence was guarded by the Act of Union and by the oaths of members of that house, and it was an integral part of the institutions of the whole empire.

Mr Gardner, being opposed to establishments on principle, and believing that nothing could be worse than the existing state of things in Ireland, supported the motion, though he should have preferred, he said, that it should have come from another quarter.

Mr Newdegate denounced the motion as an organised attack upon the Irish Church, and as aimed directly at the Protestant religion in Ireland, and remotely at Protestantism in England.

Mr J. Phillimore said, the simple question was whether the Irish Church, as at present constituted, fulfilled the high and important function of administering to the spiritual wants of the Irish people. The result of his inquiries led him to believe that the source of animosities in Ireland was to be found in religious discord and religious inequality.

Mr R. Moore resisted the motion, contending that the revenues of the Irish Church were barely sufficient for the spiritual wants of the people.

Mr Drummond said this was not a religious question, but a question of political justice, whether the Irish Church was such as the Irish people ought to be satisfied with, and he thought the time had come when it should be settled.

Mr Maguire spoke in favour of the motion, and quoted various returns which showed, he said, the necessity of inquiry, the only object of the motion.

Mr Whiteside observed, that, if this had been a motion by a member of the Church of the Reformation, pointing out abuses, it should have his support; but, coming, as it did, from one who had openly advocated the selling the whole property of the Church by auction and vesting the proceeds in trustees, and looking at the speeches of its supporters, it could not be doubted that its real purpose was not reform, or even moderate spoliation, but legislative annihilation. He contrasted this purpose with the disavowal on the part of Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland in 1826, which was embodied, in distinct terms, in the oath under the Emancipation Act, which disclaimed, disavowed, and solemnly abjured any intention of subverting the present church establishment as settled by law in Ireland. What Ireland wanted was good government, and where Roman Catholic priests had not confederated to stop the progress of Divine truth, the Irish Protestant Church had advanced. He implored the clause to act on principle in this matter, and that principle should be the maintenance of Protestantism; for he believed that Papacy had two objects it desired to accomplish—one to destroy Parliamentary government, the other to beat down Protestantism.

Mr Lucas found it difficult and painful to speak upon this question, which ought to pass as a matter of course; it was difficult to restrain his feelings of indignation when he considered the injustice done to 5,000,000 Roman Catholics in Ireland; and it was painful to wound the feelings of Protestants in dwelling upon a case of enormous injustice. The claim submitted to the house by this motion had been mistaken and misrepresented; it was for inquiry into all ecclesiastical endowments in Ireland; it was not a question of the abolition of the Irish Church, but of justice to all classes of the community in Ireland; and inquiry was proposed in order to see how justice could be done by the establishment of perfect equality of treatment in respect to all religious classes by act of Parliament. This motion was said to be unconstitutional; but how could they talk of a constitution in Ireland when they were discussing the monstrous iniquity of the Established Church there, and when inquiry into this despotism was refused?

Lord J. Russell observed, that Mr Lucas had frankly stated his opinions, and they might be dealt with instead of the motion. Laying aside any question for inquiry, which might be resolved by a reference to books in the library, Mr Lucas did not conceal that the motion aimed directly at the abolition of the Irish Church. He had alleged that the Roman Catholics of Ireland were in a state of political and social degradation, whereas, with very few exceptions, every political honour and distinction was open to Roman Catholics as well as Protestants. There being, then, no political or social inequality, he came to the ecclesiastical inequality, for there was none upon religious grounds. When we came to consider whether we should make any great change in respect to the Established Church in Ireland, late experience ought not to be lost upon us. He had thought that a part of the revenues of that church might be given to an education of which all who desired might partake; but he found that a compromise would not be accepted; he was, therefore, free to consider how he could best promote content in Ireland, and he was sorry to say that, while he did not consider that the present state of things was altogether satisfactory, he saw the greatest difficulty, and no small peril, in the alteration proposed. There were only two modes in which ecclesiastical equality in Ireland could be obtained—namely, the total abolition of the revenues of the Established Church, which would strike at the root of all ecclesiastical endowments; or a new distribution of these revenues according to numbers, giving the largest portion to the Roman Catholics. But, if this were done, ecclesiastical equality would not be effected, for the Roman Catholic clergy, looking at their proceedings in this country, as well as in foreign countries, and, considering that they were under the direction of a foreign head, aimed at a political power which appeared to him to be at variance with a due attachment to the Crown of this country, to the general cause of liberty, and to the duties which a subject of the State should perform. He was convinced that, if the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland had increased power, that power would not be exercised in accordance with the general freedom which prevailed in this country; he concluded, therefore, unwillingly, but most decidedly, that the endowment of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland, in place of the Protestant Church, in connection with the State, was not an object which Parliament ought to sanction.

Mr Bright was sorry to hear the speech of the noble lord, who, he said, had not fairly met the motion, which he of all others might have been expected to support. He had not ventured to defend the Irish Church, but had warned the house that if that Church was overturned, it would be difficult to maintain that of England, which showed how rotten its foundation was.

Mr Fitzgerald vindicated the Roman Catholic clergy, whose character he considered had been attacked by Lord J. Russell.

Mr G. H. Moore having replied, the house divided, when the motion was negatived by 260 to 98.

A discussion of some length took place upon the order for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for a select committee upon the Durham election petitions, in the course of which a new incident transpired, and gave rise to

explanations by Mr Atherton, the Attorney-General, and Mr Bentinck. Ultimately the motion for a select committee was agreed to.

The remaining business was gone through, and the house adjourned at half-past 2 o'clock.

Wednesday, June 1.

Mr I. Butt, in moving the second reading of the New Trials (Criminal Cases) Bill, represented the present state of the law, which, by a fiction of modern times, had departed from the ancient principle, as full of anomalies, denying to a party whose honour or life was in jeopardy an appeal which was granted in the most trivial civil cases. He proposed to give a right of appeal from the finding of the jury in matters of fact as well as upon points of law, without the consent of the judge, providing that it should not interfere with the execution of the sentence, a special tribunal of appeal being appointed in capital cases. He had framed his bill with reference to Ireland only, but he submitted this as an imperial question, equally applicable to England, and proposed to refer the bill, after a formal second reading, to a select committee.

Mr Ewart seconded the motion, intending to move that the select committee should be instructed to take evidence upon the general law.

Mr J. Phillimore objected that the granting of second trials in criminal cases, taking away the discretion of the judges, would multiply the number of appeals to such an extent as to render the administration of criminal justice almost impossible.

Lord Palmerston said, if he felt that the principle of the bill deserved the assent of Parliament, and that the only question which could arise touched its details merely, he should consent to the course proposed; but his objection applied to its very foundation. Punishments were not intended as vengeance wreaked upon the accused, but to protect society by deterring from crime, and the sentence of the law should be certain, and as rapid as was consistent with the ends of justice. His opinion was that the present state of the law afforded to an innocent man every protection against an unjust sentence; judges could reserve points of law, and, as to facts, recourse could be had to a quarter where a remission or commutation of the sentence was never refused in proper cases. If trials were considered to be only preliminary, judges and juries would be less anxious than at present for the discovery of truth, while pious frauds, to favour a culprit, and perjuries would be multiplied to an enormous extent. If a new trial was allowed to defendants it could not be denied to prosecutors, and this would lead to delays and confusion. He moved, therefore, to defer the second reading of the bill for six months.

Mr Pilnn, in support of the bill, insisted upon the many cases of erroneous convictions, upon the insufficiency of the existing system to protect innocence, and upon the unsatisfactory verdicts of common juries.

Mr Napier observed that it was not enough to show that certain advantages might arise from the proposed change, but that the balance of justice must preponderate in its favour, which, he argued, could not be maintained.

Mr M'Mahon spoke in support of the bill.

Sir G. Grey said it was impossible to deny that the change proposed was a most grave question, which well deserved the consideration of the house; but he was convinced that it would be a most hazardous experiment, and that the adoption of the bill would lead to a delay in the administration of the law that must tend to impair its efficiency, while it would not operate to the greater security of innocent persons. The present system, he thought, answered the ends of justice, and he was therefore against the second reading of the bill.

Mr George likewise opposed the bill, and, Mr Butt declining to call for a division, the amendment was carried, and the bill was consequently lost.

The third reading of the Judges Exclusion Bill being moved by Lord Hotham,

Mr Drummond moved to defer it for six months, remarking that the bill, though it professed to be a measure of reform, did not look to history as a guide for the future, but sought to surrender many present advantages on a mere speculation of what might hereafter occur. Referring to the benefit heretofore derived from the presence of judicial personages in that house, he observed that difficult and complicated questions might arise in the next war, which made it of great importance that men of first-rate legal ability should be members, who would not, he believed, be degraded by appearing in the character of candidates.

Mr Macaulay said he should vote, with all his heart and soul, for the amendment. Upon what ground, he asked, was the bill based? It had not been alleged that, during ages, a single evil had arisen from permitting the Master of the Rolls to have a seat in that house, nor that one of the eminent judges who had filled that office had discharged his judicial duties inefficiently because he was a member of Parliament. Then why alter the present system, simply because it did not appear to square with an abstract principle? What was that principle? That it was desirable to separate politics from judicial functions. But, if the nature of the political and judicial institutions of this country were considered, it would be found that they were so interwoven, that this reform would be merely an infinitesimal change. The case of the Recorder of London was ten times stronger than that of the Master of the Rolls; and why not exclude all recorders, all chairmen of quarter sessions, and all the unpaid magistracy? But, admitting there was something in the case of the Master of the Rolls, which made it peculiarly important that he should not take a part in politics, he should still vote against the bill. The Master of the Rolls, though shut out from that house, would not be excluded from another political assembly, where the union of the judicial and political characters was not accidental, since it was the Supreme Court of Appeal in the last resort from all judicial tribunals. The bill should, in fact, begin with the House of Lords, for an error committed there was irremediable. The bill would not effectually separate political and judicial functions; it would be effectual for one purpose only, that of degrading the House of Commons, its tendency being to make that house less efficient than it was and than the other House of Parliament. But, if there ever was a time when eminent jurists should be members of it, that time was the present, when there was in the public mind a growing and an earnest, as well as a reasonable and sober desire, for extensive law reform; yet they were about to cast out the last man who could give that house consequence in all matters of rivalry in such reforms with the other house. If to appear as a candidate was degrading, and tended to lower the character, it was time for all members to set their houses in order; but did Sir William Scott thereby lower his character? Was it not of as much importance that the Speaker of that house should maintain the dignity and purity of his character as the Master of the Rolls; he would throw open the house not only to the Judge of the Admiralty Court, but to the Lords Justices of Appeal and the Vice-Chancellors, who would, in his opinion, add to the credit of that great assembly, and render it far more efficient for the discharge of some of its duties.

Lord Hotham repeated some of the arguments he had employed in support of the bill at the second reading, quoting many authorities in favour of the severance of the political from the judicial functions.

Mr Hume supported the bill, because he considered that the duties of the Master of the Rolls were incompatible with those of a member of that house.

Upon a division, the amendment was carried by 224 against 123; so the bill was lost.

On the order for the third reading of the Combination of Workmen Bill, at the suggestion of Lord Palmerston, who, on the part of the Government, did not object to the principle of the bill, it was read a third time, and further proceedings were postponed for a fortnight, in order to afford time to prepare amendments.

The further proceedings on the third reading of the Hackney Carriages (Metropolis) Bill occupied the remainder of the time until six o'clock, when the house adjourned.

Thursday, June 2.

Mr M. Smith asked a question, to which Lord J. Russell replied that as the measure which he contemplated relative to the disfranchisement of dockyard electors was likely to meet with considerable opposition, he thought it better to leave the question until the general subject of the reform of the representation of the people came to be considered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in answer to a question, that 2,360,000*l* of Exchequer bills had that day been sent in for money; 237,000*l* to be exchanged for Exchequer bonds; 5,890,000*l* to be exchanged for new bills. The total is 8,487,000*l*; and 750,000*l* is still outstanding.

The house then went into committee upon the Income Tax Bill, of which the reserved clauses, relating to Ireland, remained to be discussed. The discussion of these clauses occupied several hours; various amendments were proposed; and several divisions took place on matters of detail. Ultimately the preamble was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be reported.

The house resumed, and immediately went into committee upon Customs Acts.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr Mitchell, intimated that he had been induced, upon consideration of certain altered circumstances, to take the reduced duty of ten shillings on the article of raisins.

Mr Michell, with regard to cables, said that he did not intend to offer any opposition to the reduced duty; but that he should make it a precedent next year for proposing a reduction of the duty on foreign timber.

Lord John Manners objected to the proposed reduction, on the ground of injury to native industry. He drew a comparison between the advantages derived from the repeal of excise duties and customs duties, considerably to the disadvantage of the latter, especially as regarded the expense of collection, and moved an amendment negativing the reduction in question.

On a division, the amendment was lost by 195 to 68.

On the subject of pictures, Lord J. Manners again protested against throwing away the revenue for so absurd an object, while vexatious taxes were retained.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his astonishment that Lord John should complain of pictures being untaxed because beer was still burdened. He had thought that Lord J. Manners was one of those who made a stand against the utilitarianism of the age, and wished to refine and elevate the taste of the people, without reference to sordid considerations.

Mr Newdegate, who had taken the same side as Lord John Manners in reference to cables, alluding to the decision of the house on that subject, said that he hoped they had given the Government "rope enough." With regard to the present question he also supported Lord John.

Lord J. Manners ridiculed the means proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to elevate the taste of the people by taking off a duty of eighteen pence and eight-tenths of a penny per foot, upon a Correggio or a Titian, for which such large sums were paid in this country, and gave his strenuous opposition to that portion of the measure.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 186 to 46.

Quinces, peaches, oranges, and apples, occupied the house for a considerable time; but these articles were eventually agreed to.

Butter and cheese followed, and Mr Tollemache moved an amendment to exclude the first, which was lost by 141 to 40.

Mr Colville moved an amendment to exclude the second, which was rejected by 49 to 136.

The house about this period manifested great signs of impatience; various attempts were made to report progress; and a great deal of time unnecessarily wasted. A motion with this object, however, was rejected, at a quarter past one o'clock, by a large majority.

At a quarter to two the strangely miscellaneous list of articles, as far as the unopposed ones were concerned, had been gone through, and progress was at last reported.

The Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The Hackney Carriages Bill (further proceedings on the third reading) gave rise to a tedious discussion. The bill with amendments was eventually passed, and ordered to be reported.

The remaining business was then hurried through, and the house adjourned

Friday, June 3.

The Income Tax Bill as amended was agreed to.

The report on the Customs, &c., Acts was received and adopted.

Sir C. Wood rose to call the attention of the house to the case of our present relations with regard to India, and as the subject was one of the greatest importance to 150,000,000 of their fellow-subjects, he hoped he might be permitted to trespass at some length on the attention of the house. His motion was for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the government of India. The act which provided for the government of India would expire in April next, and it was therefore necessary that they should provide for the government of India now at the time when the existing act should expire. No question could be more important than that which related to the government of our Indian territory. His bill would be confined to a small space—viz., to the home and India in their relation with the government of India.

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

498 Dr Reid—Return.
412 Convicts and Convicted Misdemeanants—Abstract of Returns.
399 Presbyterian Church (Ireland)—Correspondence.
479 Indian Territories—Second Report from Committee.
261 Civil Services Estimates—General Abstract.
383 (1) Athlone Election—Index to Minutes of Evidence.
506 Metropolis Turnpike Roads—Twenty-seventh Report of Commissioners.
526 Committee of Selection—Twelfth Report.
529 Dockyard Appointments—Copy of an Order in Council.
527 Bill—Copies of Specifications Repeal.
Turnpike Trusts—Reports of the Secretary of State.
Public General Acts—Cap. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25.
191 Local Acts—Reports of the Admiralty.
479 Plymouth Election—Report from the Committee.
395 Sheriff Courts (Scotland)—Abstract Return.
301 Corn Grinding Machinery—Papers and Correspondence.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family have been at Buckingham Palace since yesterday week.

On Wednesday, the Queen held a Court at three o'clock in the afternoon, at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Genoa (brother of the King of Sardinia) had an audience of the Queen on his arrival in this country.

On Thursday, the Queen held a Drawing-room (the first this season) in St James's Palace. Upwards of two hundred ladies were presented at the reception, which was very numerously attended.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess and the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Mary and the Duke of Cambridge, her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, were present at the Drawing-room.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DUCIE.—We regret to announce the demise of Henry George Francis Reynolds Moreton, Earl of Ducie, who expired on Thursday, at two o'clock, at Tortworth Park, Gloucestershire. His lordship was in the 52d year of his age, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, Lord Moreton, whose elevation to the peerage creates a vacancy in the representation of Stroud.

METROPOLIS.

ELECTION OF CHAMBERLAIN.—On Wednesday a Common hall was held at the Guildhall for the purpose of announcing to the Livery the official number of votes given to the two candidates for the office of Chamberlain. The numbers announced were—for Sir John Key, Alderman, 3,195; for Mr Benjamin Scott, 2,914; majority for Sir John Key, 271. The announcement was received amid loud cheering.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.—The Queen has given a donation of 200*l* to the fund for the erection of a colossal statue of Richard Cœur de Lion by Baron Marochetti in a conspicuous part of the metropolis, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert has announced his intention to contribute 100*l* to the same object. A public meeting will be held at Willis's rooms on Saturday (this day) at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of opening the subscription, and naming a committee to carry the design into effect, at which the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., has consented to take the chair.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The official report says the returns of mortality do not yet indicate that improvement in the public health which may have been anticipated from the favourable character of the weather. The following are the deaths registered in London in each week of May:—1,159, 1,099, 1,098, and (in the week that ended last Saturday) 1,128, showing a small increase in the present on the two preceding returns. In the ten weeks, corresponding to last week, of the years 1843-52, the average number of deaths was 890, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, will give a mortality for last week of 979. The actual result is therefore in excess of the estimated amount by 149. Last week the births of 782 boys and 779 girls, in all 1,561 children, were registered in London. The average number in eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 was 1,371. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.696 in. The mean temperature of the week was 59·7 deg., which is 4·7 deg. above the average of the same week in 38 years. The wind blew from the north-east on the first four days, it was calm on the two following, and on Saturday it blew from the south-west.

PROVINCES.

CLITHEROE ELECTION.—The poll took place on Saturday last, and ended in the return of Mr Aspinall, the Conservative candidate, but not without, as formally declared at the official announcement, by the agents of the Liberal party, a resort to bribery and treating again. The numbers at four o'clock were—Aspinall, 215; Fort, 208; majority for the Conservative, 7.

PLYMOUTH ELECTION.—The polling took place on Thursday. At its close the numbers were—Palmer, 944; Braine, 876; majority for Palmer, 68.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—A meeting in reference to the future government of India was held in the Town hall, at Birmingham, on Wednesday evening, the Mayor in the chair. There was a very large attendance, and the discussion excited a good deal of interest. Mr Bright, M.P., and Mr Seymour, M.P., made long speeches. Mr Councillor Ratcliffe moved, and Mr Alderman Baldwin seconded, a petition to Parliament in furtherance of Mr Bright's views on the subject, the borough members being requested to support its prayer.

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION BILL.—At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council held on Monday afternoon, it was agreed to petition against the Government Education Bill by a majority of 22 to 11.

TERMINATION OF THE STRIKES IN THE NORTH.—SHIELDS, June 1.—The South Shields shipbuilders and the shipwrights' union have come to terms, the masters giving the men 30s per week. The wages of shipbuilders on the Tyne now are 30s per week, and 3s allowance on old work; 30s, without allowance, on new work. The master joiners and their workmen have come to terms, and the latter have gone to work on the terms demanded—27s per week. The tailors and their employers have also come to terms. The standard of wages of operatives employed at house and ship work in this district is ordinarily about a guinea a week. At the present period it will approach 27s per week, with full employment, and more masters than men.

IRELAND.

THE SEASON.—The weather is remarkably fine, with a very high temperature for this early period of the summer, and the want of rain is much complained of by the farmers. But the season, since the middle of April, has been exceedingly favourable for agricultural operations; and almost all kinds of farming work has been completed. The cereal crops and potatoes are growing luxuriantly, and the important fact is mentioned, in some of the agricultural reports, that the spring-sown wheat is now, to all appearance, equal to that planted in October.

THE NEW TEA DUTIES.—The order arrived on Wednesday to take the new duty of 1s 10d per pound at the Custom-house. An immense quantity was cleared in the course of the day. Some of the leading grocers of Dublin have already given their customers the benefit of a reduction of 4d in the pound.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

SWITZERLAND.

The telegraph announces that on Saturday last the Federal Council resolved to call upon all the cantons to prepare their military contingencies, so as to be ready to answer the first appeal.

RUSSIA.

Russia demands from the Shah of Persia either the immediate repayment of the loan of 50,000,000*f*, or the cession of the territory of Asterabad, on the shores of the Caspian. The Shah has refused compliance with either demand.

It is said that the Prince Dolzomki, Secretary to the Russian Embassy at Teheran, has given a blow to the Secretary of the Shah, and that Ahmet Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador, who took the part of the insulted dignitary, has addressed a circular to the foreign consuls at Teheran.

TURKEY.

The Divan, although not admitting the possibility of war, yet believing that in the present state of affairs the best mode of assuring peace was by taking an energetic attitude, resolved on adopting a series of imposing measures. Orders were sent to Achmet Pacha, commanding the Mediterranean squadron, to return immediately with his fleet. He was expected at Constantinople in the course of the present week. The fleet of the Viceroy of Egypt was also expected in a few days, a courier having been sent to Alexandria with orders. This fleet was to bring a reinforcement of about 10,000 men. At the same time order was given to Omer Pacha, General-in-Chief of the army of Rumelia, to descend to Shumla with his *corps-d'armee*, a force of from eighty to one hundred thousand excellent troops, inured to war, and a great number of which took part in the expeditions to Bosnia, Kurdistan, and Montenegro. The Commander-in-Chief has also ordered the immediate formation of two camps, one at Roudjouck and the other at Brussa. These two camps, composed of the redif or reserve, will comprehend 260,000 men, who, joined to the active army of about 250,000 men, will form a total effective force of more than 500,000, available for the defence of the country. Besides its ordinary resources, Turkey has at its disposal the reserve chest, recourse to which is only had in extreme cases. This treasury has not been opened since 1827. Its present contents are estimated at 300,000 "purses," or thirty-seven million francs at least. The enthusiasm of the army is unmistakeable. The Turks of all classes are decided in their hostility to the Russians; and, should war break out, it is the whole nation that will rise against the Muscovite.

UNITED STATES.

Advices are to the 24th ult.

It is doubtful whether the Industrial Exposition will be opened even on the 1st of June. Although there are no less than 4,000 men employed upon the building, the work is not in such a state of forwardness as to warrant the managers in making a positive announcement of the day of inauguration.

The appointment of the commissioners on the part of the English Government is a manifestation of interest in the subject which has produced a lively sensation here, and which will be duly acknowledged at the proper time. Handsome apartments in the principal hotel of the city are prepared for their reception.

Delegates have been elected in nearly all the cotton States to the Southern Commercial Convention that will assemble at Memphis on the 1st of June; and not a few of the Southern organs are sanguine in the belief that great changes are about to be effected in the cotton trade. Cooler heads, however, are of opinion that it will end as did a former Southern Convention, in the mere passage of resolutions, without any practical action. The avowed objects of the gathering at Memphis are to establish a continental depot in opposition to Liverpool, direct exportation by the planter, a Southern importing market in opposition to New York and Philadelphia, Southern lines of steamers, a stimulation of Southern manufactures and education, and, in fine, to cut the South loose, as far as possible, from its commercial dependence upon the North.

There is news of another awful disaster, namely, the total loss of the William and Mary, bound from Liverpool to New Orleans, with emigrants, nearly two hundred of whom perished. Her cargo was railway iron. She struck and sunk on some rocks off the Isaacs, near Bermuda, where a lighthouse has long been wanted, and the British Government has been frequently memorialised on the subject.

INDIA.

The news from Burmah extends to the 9th of April, and is extremely unsatisfactory. Two days after the departure of the regular mail steamer from Rangoon the Medusa arrived there from Moulmein with an urgent requisition for more troops. The steam frigate Mozuffer was immediately despatched to Calcutta, where she took on board a wing of the 2nd European Fusiliers, and immediately returned. The other wing is to follow.

The Mozuffer brought down a *Rangoon Chronicle Extra*, in which it was stated, "that Beling had been attacked and retaken by a large body of the King's troops, who had cut up one small garrison there." One of the Secretaries to Government has written to the Calcutta papers to state "that there are no grounds for this report." The bazaars of Calcutta are, however, inundated by reports of disasters in Burmah.

The fact is that the Burmese Court is playing its old game, and, while endeavouring to delay our advance by negotiation, is organising a partisan warfare in our rear, which threatens severe inconvenience and danger to our small detachments scattered over the country.

The first 24 miles of the Bombay Railway—the first railway in India and in Asia—was opened on the 16th of April, and has now been carrying upwards of 1,000 natives daily, for a fortnight. The Great India Peninsular Railway Company may inscribe *Primus in Indis* on their seal, as the 39th Regiment do on their colours. The railway was not inaugurated as the first constructed in Asia *should* have been. The Governor and Government naturally manifested no interest whatever in an event which, but for the obstruction of their honourable masters the Court of Directors, would have taken place several years earlier.

CHINA.

Advices from Hong Kong, dated April 11, say:—

"We have but meagre accounts of the rebellion from the North. The latest date from Shanghae is of the 28th ult., which gives no intelligence that can be depended upon relating to the position of matters at Nankin. All communication with that place seemed cut off. There appeared no doubt of the rebel force investing the city, and a report was current that one of the outer gates had been forced. Among the various reports circulated there was a prevailing one that Keshen, the former Viceroy of Canton, had made a very successful attack on the rebel force with the Imperial troops, about 150 miles from Nankin, in which many thousands of the rebels are said to have suffered. Nearer Nankin, at Taeping, the Imperial force is also said to have defeated the rebels with great loss of life. This news requires confirmation. The high Mandarin at Shanghae engaged four vessels fully equipped to proceed up the Yangtsekiang to reinforce Chekiangfoo.

At Shanghae there had been fresh alarm among the brokers and natives from the difficulty of arriving at the truth as to the state of affairs. The present force off Shanghae is—two British steamers and one brig-of-war, one French, and one American steamer.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at 155 George street, Edinburgh, Lady Scott Douglas, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at 27 Park street, Grosvenor square, the Lady Olivia Sassoon, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at Worcester park, Ewell, the wife of Henry Barnett, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst., at Mortlake, by the Rev. John Lockwood, rector of Kingham, Oxfordshire, George Chandler Ravenshaw, Esq., second son of John Hurdis Ravenshaw, Esq., of Suffield house, Richmond, to Eliza, second daughter of Sir Henry Willock, K. L. S., of Castelnau house, Mortlake, Surrey.

On Saturday, the 28th ult., at St Alphege church, Greenwich, Walter Hart, Esq., of Blackheath, to Caroline Lydia, youngest daughter of the late Mr Taylor, and granddaughter of the late General Kinsey, H.I.C.S., of Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. E. D. Tinling, 30 Royal crescent, Bath, Sir Charles Abraham Elton, Baronet, of Clevedon court, Somerset, in the 75th year of his age.

On the 15th of April, at Galle, Ceylon, Robert Henry Ryan, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, fourth son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, of Garden lodge, Kensington.

On Monday, the 30th ult., at Putney, after a few days' illness, George Aylmer, eldest son of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs Airey, aged 13 years.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The dividend declared at the meeting of the Regent's Canal Company, held on Wednesday, was 8s per share, and the report was adopted. The traffic is stated to have shown a steady increase, the amount during the last six months having reached 639,242 tonnage. The receipts from tolls was 20,743*l*, leaving a profit of 11,466*l*, showing an improvement upon the preceding half-year of 1,250*l*. After paying the proposed dividend, and carrying 573*l* to the reserve fund, a balance will remain of 125*l*.

The deliveries of tea under the new duties commenced on Wednesday morning at six o'clock. Upwards of 200,000*l* was received for duty in the course of the day.

On Thursday the half-yearly general meeting of the Waterloo Bridge Company was held at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields; Mr Joseph Smith in the chair. The tolls received from 23rd August, 1852, to 23rd February, 1853, amounted to 8,770*l* 9s; and those for corresponding period of preceding year to 9,543*l* 11s 7d. After paying current charges, expenses, providing for interest of the company's bonds, and making a dividend of 3s 6d in the pound for the annuitants in February last, there remained a balance of 3,510*l* 16s 11d. The roads and bridge were in a very satisfactory state. The report and auditors' account were adopted.

On Thursday the annual general meeting of the Guardian Life and Fire Insurance Society was held at Lombard street; Thomson Hankey, Esq., jun., in the chair. There was a full attendance of directors and proprietors. A dividend of 2*l* 5s per share, for the year, out of the profits was declared, being equal to 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

At a general meeting of the proprietors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, held on Thursday, a satisfactory report from the directors was read and adopted, and a dividend of 3 per cent. clear of income tax, for the half-year ending the 31st of March last, was declared payable on and after the 23rd of June next. The profits for the six months would have warranted the declaration of the usual dividend of 4 per cent., but for the late unprecedented scarcity of shipping for India and China, which caused a great advance—say 50 per cent.—in the rates of freight to be paid for the conveyance of coals to the company's stations. Although difficulty was experienced in performing the contract mail service—from the scarcity of shipping referred to—the directors have taken the necessary measures to meet such an unexpected demand upon their resources. The fleet of the company now consists of 32 steam-vessels, of 38,900 tons, and 11,740 horse-power, and six store vessels, of 7,000 tons; while there are seven steam-vessels of 11,850 tons, and 2,410 horse-power, in course of construction, making together a total of 45 vessels, of 57,950 tons, and 14,350 horse-power. With regard to the transit through Egypt, it appears that the railway from Alexandria to Cairo will probably be opened before the close of the year, when the inconveniences attending the transit of the Mahmoudeh Canal and the Nile will be avoided for the future, and the road across the desert is being improved. As regards the extension of steam communication with Australia, it appears that the directors have sent in to Government a plan for a regular monthly mail, which will reduce the present duration of the passage to fifty-seven days, and they await the decision of the Admiralty upon the subject. It was incidentally mentioned that a portion of a sum of 300,000*l*, lent by the company to the Pacha of Egypt upon debentures, on the security of the 50,000*l* paid by the company for the right of transit through Egypt, had already been paid, and notice given of a second portion having been provided for.

Literature.

THE LAND TAX OF INDIA, *according to the Moohummudan Law*. Translated from the Futawa Alumgeeree, &c. By NEIL B. E. BAILLIE. Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

THE army of writers and speakers who are now pouring forth their eloquent advice and instructions as to the future government of India should read Mr Baillie's pamphlet. It is a complete account of the Mahometan, or, as he spells it, Moohummudan Law on the subject. A short extract from the preface will show the importance of the subject:—"The most important of the rights acquired by the East India Company, by cession or conquest, from its predecessors in the Government of India, is the Khiraj or Land Tax, which has existed in that country from early times, and was probably imposed upon it soon after its conquest by the Mahomedans. In Bengal, the right to this tax was conferred on the Company by an express grant from the Mogul Emperor, Shah Alum, under a firman bearing date the 12th of August, 1765; and neither in that Presidency, nor in any other part of India, have the East India Company, or their local governors, ever pretended to any greater rights in respect of this particular tax, than belonged to the preceding Governments, under the acknowledged law of the country." "The Khiraj is closely connected in origin with another tax or impost on the produce of land, called the Ooshr or tithe, and they are commonly treated of under one head, by the writers on the Moohummudan law. The Ooshr, however, is a branch of a more general impost, called the Zukat, which is applicable to charitable purposes. These two imposts are taxes on the productive energies of the soil; but some things below its surface are liable to the deduction of a 5th. It is the proprietor of the land who is liable for the Ooshr and Khiraj, and in most cases, for the Khooms." No land is subject to both Ooshr and Khiraj.

The work is published at the expense of the India Company, which shows a very laudable intention on its part of making its many advisers a little acquainted with one at least of the subjects on which they tender their suggestions.

NORWAY AND ITS SCENERY: *Comprising the Journal of a Tour by Edward Price, Esq., with Considerable Additions, and a Road-book for Tourists; with Hints to Anglers and Sportsmen.* Edited and compiled by THOMAS FORRESTER, Esq., A.M., Author of "Norway in 1848-49," &c. H. G. Bohn, York street, Covent garden.

A MONTH IN NORWAY. By JOHN GEORGE HOLLWAY. John Murray, Albemarle street.

THE motive for publishing both these books just now is obviously to meet the wants of summer travellers, many of whom, on the look-out for novelty or delighting in sport, have latterly gone to Norway. Both give sensible and useful directions to the traveller: the former being the most complete, supplying a road-book for tourists in Norway, with all the regulations concerning posting, the distances, steamboats, a vocabulary, &c., &c.; the latter doing little more than record Mr Hollway's personal experience in a journey to Bergen and Drontheim, and drawing from that a few plain and useful rules. One, however, is a duodecimo of 160 pages—the other is larger, and contains 360 pages. The little one will be the most convenient to carry in the pocket—the large one will be the most useful for the tourist to study. It contains, also, engravings of Mr Price's drawings, giving a good idea of Norwegian scenery, while Mr Holiway's work is without embellishments or any other than written descriptions. Neither tells us anything new of Norway, but either, or both, will be useful to travellers about to visit that land of fiords, rocks, islands, scanty accommodation, and horrible roads. Land travellers scarcely see the most wonderful part of Norway. The mountains and fiords are magnificent; but to sail or steam in and amongst the vast multitude of islands that form its coast between Christiansand and Bergen, and further North, proceeding leisurely in a well-found English vessel, is perhaps as magnificent a trip as can be made by water. Mr Hollway states that, since the repeal of our Navigation Laws, the shipping of Norway has actually doubled in amount. But as he says that, within the last two years, a trade has also sprung up with the Brazils, which is rapidly developing, he implies, we think, that the increase of the Norway shipping is not the consequence of the repeal of our Navigation Laws. We are willing to believe that it is; and we are sure that the consequence of that will be to increase the wealth of Norway, to spread more civilisation, more comforts and luxuries, through the land, and make the country more agreeable to tourists. So things, apparently remote in time and space, are intimately connected; and the abolition of a bad law in England will contribute to the comfort of English tourists in Norway.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Select Specimens of English Prose. By Edward Hughes, F.R.A.S Longmans.
Aubrey Conyers. By Miss E. M. Stewart. Ingram and Cooke.
The Pilgrim's Progress. With Outline Illustrations by J. R. Clayton. Ingram and Cooke.
Mary Ann Wellington. By the Rev. R. Cobbold. Clarke, Beeton and Co.
Poems on Slavery. By Longfellow, Whittier, H. B. Stowe, &c. Clarke, Beeton, and Co.
The Guards. By Captain Rafter. Clark, Beeton, and Co.
Claribel the Sea-maid. By Miss E. M. Stewart. Ingram and Cooke.
The Adirondack. By J. T. Headley. Clarke, Beeton, and Co.
Sir Theodore Broughton. By G. P. R. James. Simms and M'Intyre.
Character and Anecdotes of Charles the Second. By C. Barker, M.A. Chapman and Hall.
Chambers's Pocket Miscellany. Vol. XVIII.
The Poultry Book. Part III. Orr and Co.
Proposal of a Plan for Remodelling the Government of India. (Pamphlet.) Smith Elder, and Co.
India as it ought to be. By Major W. Hough. Thacker and Co.
Cyclopædia of Useful Arts. Part XXXII. Virtue.
The Magazine of Industry for June.
The Bankers' Magazine for June.
The Merchant's Magazine for June.
Ainsworth's Magazine for June.
Colburn's Magazine for June.
The Dublin Magazine for June.
Tait's Magazine for June.
The Eclectic Review for June.
The Colonial and Asiatic Review for June.
The Universal Library—Stephen's Travels—Bremer's Tales. Ingram and Cooke.
The Portrait Gallery. Part XVIII. Orr and Co.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, *pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 28th day of May, 1853 :—*

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Notes issued	31,453,890	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	17,434,736
		Silver bullion	19,154
	31,453,890		31,453,890

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	13,124,653
Rest	3,110,204	Other Securities	14,021,714
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	5,606,415	Notes	5,871,860
Other Deposits	11,935,583	Gold and Silver Coin	490,657
Seven Day and other Bills	1,303,685		
	36,508,884		36,508,884

Dated the 2nd June, 1853. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form present the following result :—

Liabilities.	£.	*Assets.*	£.
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	23,885,715	Securities	26,593,367
Public Deposits	5,606,412	Bullion	17,944,547
Other or private Deposits	11,935,583		
	41,427,710		44,537,914

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,110,204l, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

A decrease of Circulation of	£79,173
A decrease of Public Deposits of	209,065
A decrease of Other Deposits of	17,915
A decrease of Securities of	346,549
A decrease of Bullion of	5,977
A decrease of Rest of	46,373
An increase of Reserve of	50,748

The present returns show a *decrease* of *circulation*, 79,173*l*; a *decrease* of *public deposits*, 209,065*l*; a *decrease* of *private deposits*, 17,915*l*; a *decrease* of *securities*, 346,549*l*; a *decrease* of *bullion*, 5,977*l*; a *decrease of rest*, 46,373*l*; and an *increase* of *reserve*, 50,748*l*. These accounts, which show no increased demand for money, the circulation and the securities having decreased, afford no clue to the resolution adopted by the Bank on Thursday. The small diminution of gold was far more than compensated by the large arrivals in the early part of this week of the precious metals from various quarters.

On Thursday, at the breaking up of the Bank Court, it was announced that the rate of discount, which has been 3 per cent since January 20th, would henceforward be 3½ per cent. The announcement certainly occasioned no consternation, and not much surprise, as it seemed to be fully known the day before that a resolution to raise the rate would be adopted. The announcement has had no effect as yet on the money market, and what effect it is likely to have will scarcely be known till Monday. To-morrow is a heavy day, and the manner in which the bills then due will be met, will show better than the Bank alteration the actual condition of trade and the relative abundance or scarcity of capital. In the expectation that the rate would be raised, a large amount of bills has of late been discounted, so that the Bank accounts will probably show next week a large increase of private securities. That indicates a great probable demand on the part of the public for money, and conjoined with the fact that the Government is likely to make use itself of all its deposits in the Bank, if it have not also to call on the Bank for a loan, seems to explain the conduct of the Bank. At present there is no increased demand for money. The demand continues brisk, as it has been for some time, but money is also abundant; at least there is no scarcity. The terms at present in Lombard street are 2¾ to 3 on call, but this is not positive, and the rate of discount is 3¼ to 3½ for the best bills. Men are making great profits in business, and, therefore, they are not unwilling to pay a reasonably high rate of interest, which sound and substantial traders think may have a good effect in checking unfounded speculation. It is observed, too, that as profit with interest rises here, capital, which has of late gone abroad, will be attracted back, and an equilibrium be restored.

The exchanges were not in the least affected by the alteration in the Bank rate, nor is there any change in them to-day. Gold, we understand, continues to be sent abroad, which seems the natural consequence of such large quantities having recently been brought in from Australia. It is becoming an important article of commerce, being imported from Russia as well as from Australia, to be diffused by our world-wide connections wherever it is most in demand.

The price of silver continues steady, and is unaltered.

The funds have been depressed by political events, and by sales consequent on the knowledge that the Bank meant to raise the rate of interest, and they did not recover to-day. But little business has been transacted. In the stock market there is no want of money, and an abundance could be obtained on easy terms. To-day the business of the Stock Exchange was transacted in the Commercial Hall, whither it has been transferred while the usual premises are being enlarged. That the Stock Exchange requires to be extended is not a bad sign. There in war time were negotiated, or the subscriptions were prepared for the loans which kept the armies on foot that assailed or defended liberty; but now funds are raised there for forming railways, working mines, and establishing great works, which in our day are deservedly exciting greater admiration than the wars of an anterior period. It is for carrying on transactions in the shares of companies to promote useful purposes that the men skilful in raising large funds now require additional room; and it is not an unhealthy sign that more business is created for stock brokers by loans for great industrial undertakings than by loans for carrying on wars. Consols closed to-day at 98¾ ⅛ ex div. for the account; for money they are shut. The following is our usual statement of their highest and lowest price on each day of the week, and the closing price of the other principal stocks last Friday and this day:—

CONSOLS.

	Money Lowest	Money Highest	Account Lowest	Account Highest
Saturday	100¼	130¼	100¼	100¼
Monday	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
Tuesday	100	100⅛	100¼	100¼
Wednesday	99¼	100¼	100	100¼
			19th July account.	
Thursday	99¼	100¼	99¼	100¼
Friday	shut	shu	98¼	98¼ x d

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
3 per cent consols, account	100¼ ⅛	98¼ ⅛ x div
— — money	100¼ ⅛	shut
3½ per cents	102¼ ⅛	101⅛ ¾
3 per cent reduced — do.	99¼ ⅛	98⅛ 9
Exchequer bills, large March	2 dis 1 pm	1s 5s pm
— — June	3 dis par	
Bank stock	229 30	229 30
East India stock	261 4	260 3
Spanish 3 per cents	48¼ 9	48¼ ⅛
— 3 per cents new def.	23¼ ⅛	23¼ ⅛
Portuguese 4 per cents	39¼ 40¼	28¼ 9¼
Mexican 3 per cents	26¼ ⅛	26¼ 7
Dutch 2½ per cents	65¼ 6¼	64¼ 5¼
— 4 per cents	96¼ 7⅛	95¼ 6¼
Russian, 4½ stock	104 5	103 4
Sardinian stock	98 9	93 5
Peruvian 4½	86 8	85 6
— deferred	62 4	60 1
New Peruvian Scrip	1¼ 2¼	par 1 pm
Venezuela	36 8	37 9
Spanish Certif.	5¼ 6	5¼ 6

The business in the railway market to-day was unimportant, but prices were depressed. The following is our usual list of the prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day :—

RAILWAYS.

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
Bristol and Exeter	102 4	101 5
Caledonians	69¾ 70¼	33¼ ⅛
Eastern Counties	13¼ ¼	12¼ 13¼
East Lancashire	73¼ 4¼	71 2
Great Northern	88 9	21 ¼
Great Western	90¼ 1	87¼ 8
Lancashire and Yorkshire	79¾ 80½	77¼ ¼
London and Blackwalls	9¼ ⅛	8¼ ¼
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	104¼ 5¼	103 4
London & North Western	11⅞ 8¼ x new	114¼ 15
London and South Western	89 90	43¼ 4
Midlands	74¾ 5	7⅛ ⅜
North British	35 36	8⅜ ⅛
North Staffordshire	4¼ ⅜ dis	3¼ 5
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	52¼ 3¼	48 50
South Eastern	74¼ 5	21¼ ¼
South Wales	36¼ 7	35⅜ 6¼
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	70⅜ 1¼	17¼ ¼
York and North Midland	63 4	29¼ ¼

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day
FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France	35¾ 6¼	35 ¼
Do. 20/3 ₱ et. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	14¼ ⅜	14¼ ⅜
Paris and Rouen	43¼ 4½	41 3
Paris and Strasbourg	36¾ 7 x div	35¾ 6
Rouen and Havre	20 1	19¼ 20¼
Dutch Rhenish	1¼ 1 dis	1¼ 1 dis
Paris and Lyons	17 ¼ pm	15 ¼ pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	...	...
East Indian	4¾ 5¼ pm	4¾ 5¼ pm
Dijon and Besancon	2¾ 3 pm	1 2 pm
Madras	2 ¼ pm	1¾ 2¼ pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	4¾ 5¼ pm	3¾ 4¼ pm
Paris and Orleans	41 3	41 3
Western of France	10 ¼ pm	8¾ 9¼ pm
India Peninsular	2 ¼ pm	1¾ 2¼ pm
Grand Junction of France	1¾ 2 pm	¼ 1 pm
Central of France	...	¼ 1 pm

Though some individuals have had their operations impeded by the advances in the Bank rate of interest, it has had no effect on trade in general, but to suggest the necessity of caution.

The conversion of the debt proceeds slowly. The total sums converted to this day are:—

At the BANK OF ENGLAND.

	£	s	d
3*l* 10s per Cents.	138,082	0	3
2*l* 10s per Cents.	1,539,075	15	10
Exchequer Bonds	4,200	0	0
Total	1,681,357	16	1

At the SOUTH SEA HOUSE.

3*l* 10s per Cents.	50,464	12	0
2*l* 10s per Cents.	1,085,561	12	3
Exchequer Bonds	5,270	18	4
Total	1,141,297	2	7

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House of Commons on Thursday evening, that the total amount of Exchequer bills of the June issue which had been sent in for money was 2,360,000*l*, in exchange for Exchequer bonds 237,000*l*, and the amount sent in for new bills was 5,890,000*l*, making a total of 8,487,000*l*. The outstanding bills amounted to 750,000*l*.

The following arrivals of specie have taken place in the week:—

	£
Asia, from New York	123,000
La Plata, from the West Indies, gold 86,000*l*, silver 147,000*l*	233,000
Sarah Sands, from Melbourne, gold 320,000*l*, silver, 20,000*l*	340,000
Northumberland, from Melbourne, 17,054 oz gold	68,210
Cheapside, from Sydney, 11,608 oz gold	46,430
Lydia, from Sydney, 10,000 oz gold	40,000
Windsor, from Sydney, 20,718 oz gold	82,870
May Queen, from Portland Bay, 162 oz gold	650
Blackwall, from Port Phillip	240,000
Epaminondas, from South Australia	111,300
Making a total of nearly	£1,311,300

Besides, the Emperor and the Lion steamers, from St Petersburg, have arrived at Hull, and the two vessels have on board a total of 120,000*l* in gold, irrespective of 40,000*l* shipped in the Neptune, which is delayed arriving by the wreck of that ship in the Baltic.

By the following statement it would appear that the revenue of the United States continues to go rapidly ahead of the expenditure, and to increase the embarrassment we noticed sometime ago of a surplus, which officials could only wantonly expend or the separate States wrangle for:—

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.—[OFFICIAL].

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the United States, from January 1st to March 31st, 1853 (exclusive of Trust Funds).

Treasury Department, Register's Office, May 6, 1853.

RECEIPTS.	dols	c
From Customs	15,208,498	72
Lands	422,030	73
Miscellaneous sources	170,105	50
Loan of 1847 (Treasury Notes Funded)	2,450	0
	16,803,085	0

EXPENDITURES.		dols	c
Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse		4,187,519	45
Pensions	641,304 43		
Indian department	346,602 23		
		987,906	66
Army proper, &c.	1,974,242 93		
Fortifications, &c.	199,848 83		
		2,174,091	76
Navy		2,57?,176	47
Interest, &c., on the Public Debt		16,195	84
Reimbursement of Treasury Notes		2,500	0
Redemption of Stock, loan of 1842		30,395	60
Ditto ditto 1843		98,663	0
Ditto ditto 1847		174,800	0
Ditto ditto 1848		47,400	0
Premium on Redemption of Stock, loan of 1842		4,246	9
Ditto ditto 1843		350	83
Ditto ditto 1847		20,573	99
Ditto ditto 1848		22,584	32
		10,338,332	1

F. BIGGER, Register.

Gold continues this week, as was the case last week, to be exported. It is estimated that since the commencement of this year not less than 10,000,000*l* of gold has been imported, and if six or seven million have been re-exported to Australia as coins, there will remain from three to four million to be accounted for as exported to the continent of Europe, to Egypt, and other places.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.		
Paris	June 2	f.25 5	3 days' sight	
		24 87½	3 months' date	
		...	1 —	
Antwerp	— 2	f.25 12½	3 days' sight	
Amsterdam	May 31	dll 8⅝	3 days' sight	
		11 77½	2 months' date	
Hamburg	— 31	m13 6	3 days' sight	
		13 3½	3 months' date	
St Petersburg	— 27	38¾d 38¼d	3 —	
Madrid	— 27	5l 10-16d	3 —	
Lisbon	— 19	54¼d	3 —	
Gibraltar	— 14	51⅝d	3 —	
New York	— 21	9½ to 10 per cent pm	60 days' sight	
Jamaica	— 11	1¼ per cent pm	30 —	
		1 —	60 —	
		⅝ —	90 —	
Havana	— 12	10 to 10¼ per cent pm	90 —	
Rio de Janeiro	April 16	27¾d to 27⅞d	90 —	
Bahia	— 18	28⅛d to 28⅜d	60 and 90 days' sight	
Pernambuco	— 21	28⅛d to 29d	60 —	
Buenos Ayres	— 3	...	60 —	
Singapore	— 20	...	60 days' sight	
		4s 9d	6 months' sight	
Ceylon	— 28	...	1 —	
		...	3 —	
		2 per cent. dis	6 —	
Bombay	— 28	...	1 —	
		...	3 —	
		2s 1½d	6 —	
Calcutta	— 21	2s 1⅝d to 2s 1¾d	6 —	
		...	3 —	
		...	1 —	
California	— 16	47 to 47½d	60 days' sight	
Hong Kong	— 11	5s 0d to 5s 1d	6 months' sight	
Mauritius	— 6	2½ to 3 per cent. dis.	90 days' sight	
Sydney	Feb. 1	4 to 5½ per cent. dis.	30 days' sight	
Valparaiso	April 14	49d to 49¼d	60 to 90 days' sigh	

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the last tariff) which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25·17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25·05, it follows that gold is about 0·48 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is about 427 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.6; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13·5¾, it follows that gold is 0·12 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110 per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0·42 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard) per ounce	3	17	9
Mexican dollars	0	4	11½
Silver in bars (standard)	0	5	1

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 8 per cent	230	...	230 29½	230	229½ 30½	219½ 9
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	99⅝ ⅞	99⅝ ⅞	99⅝ ⅞	99⅝ ⅞	99 8⅝	99 8⅝
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	100⅛ ⅜	100⅛ ⅜	100⅛ ⅜	100⅛ 99⅝	100⅛ 99⅝	99⅝
3 per Cent Anns., 1726	...	...	...	...	100	100
3½ per Cent Anns.	102⅛ ⅜	102⅛ ⅜	102⅛	102 1⅛	102	101⅛ ⅜
New 5 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	5⅞	...	5⅞	5⅞
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	6 3-16	...	...	6⅛	6⅛
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	...	...	...	...	264 2½	260
Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000*l*	...	25s p	25s p	...	22s p	21s 25s p
Ditto under 500*l*	30s p	30s p	25s p	25s p	20s p	...
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent	114⅛	...	114	...	...	...
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	99⅛	99⅛ ⅜	...	99⅝ ⅜	130 99⅛
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	100⅝	...	100⅛ 100	100⅝	100⅛ ⅜	101
3 per Cent Anns., 1751	...	...	...	...	...	100⅝
Bank Stock for act, July 19	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 p Cent Cons. for opn, July 19	100⅛ ⅜	100⅛ ⅜	100⅛ ⅜	100⅝ 100	100⅛ ⅜	98⅛ ⅜ xd
India Stock for opn July 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchequ. Bills, 1000*l* 1½d	1s p	2s p par	par 2s p	1s d par	1s p par	1s p par
Ditto 500*l* —	1s p	2s p par	...	1s d par	...	par
Ditto Small —	1s p	2s p par	3s 1s dis	1s d par	2s p	1s d 3s 4s pm
Ditto Advertised 1d	3s dis	par 3s d	...	3s 1s dis	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris May 30	London June 1	Paris May 31	London June 2	Paris June 1	London June 3
	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept.	102 30	...	101 50	...	102 0	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 June and 22 December	79 20	...	78 30	...	79 10	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2700 0	...	2692 0	...	2685 0	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 5	...	25 5	...	25 5	...
Ditto 3 months	24 87½	...	24 87½	...	24 87½	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices June 3.	Amer. Prices, May 20
	P cent				
United States Bonds 6	1868	65,000,000	Jan. and July	111¼	120⅝
— 6	1862	...	—		115⅝
— Certificates 6	1867-8	...	—	110	120⅝
Alabama ... ... Sterling	5	1858	9,000,000	—	
Illinois	6	1870	10,000,000	—	
Kentucky	6	1868	4,250,000	—	
Maryland ... Sterling	6	1885	5,000,000	—	
Massachussetts ... Sterling	5	1858	3,000,000	April and Oct.	108
Mississippi	6	1861 / 1866 / 1871	2,000,000	May and Nov.	
... ...	5	1850-8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.	
New York	5	1862	13,124,270	Quarterly	92 xd
Ohio	6	1875	19,000,000	Jan. and July	117
Pennsylvania	5	1854-70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	
South Carolina	5	1866	5,000,000	Jan. and July	100⅛
Virginia	6	1886	7,000,000	—	
United States Bank Shares ...		1866	35,000,000	—	
New York City	5	1860 / 1856	9,600,000	Quarterly	

Exchange at New York 109½ ⅛

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
			L.	L. s. D.	
2,000	3l 10s	Albion	500	50 0 0	90
50,000	7l 14s6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign ...	100	11 0 0	...
10,000	6l p c & bs	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	50
24,000	13s 6d	Atlas	50	5 15 0	22
5,000	4l p cent	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	24½
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7
20,000	6l p cent	Church of England	50	3 0 0	3⅝
5,000	5l p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20½
...	4l	County	100	10 0 0	12l
...	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	17½
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	7½
...	4½ p cent	Equity and Law	100	5 0 0	5⅝
20,000	5l p cent	English and Scottish Law Life ...	50	2 12 6	4
4,681	2bs	European Life	50	All	
...	4l p cent	Family Endowment	100	4 0 0	90½
...	...	General	5	...	4
1,000,000	6l p cent	Globe	Stk.	...	5⅝
20,000	5l p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	150½
2,400	12l p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	...
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	...
13,452	1l 4sh & bs	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	19½
50,000	2s & 2s bs	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	60½
10,000	...	Law Life	100	20 0 0	4s
20,000	...	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	50
8,900	10s & bs	London Fire	25	12 10 0	5½
31,000	10s & bs	London Ship	25	12 10 0	21xd b
10,000	15s p an	Marine	100	15 0 0	31xd b
10,000	4sl p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	26
7,848	5l p c & bs	Minerva	20	2 0 0	3
...	...	Monarch	5	1 0 0	6
25,000	5l p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	1½
10,000	...	National Provincial	5	1 0 0	2½
10,000	5l p cent	New Equitable	10	1 0 0	1½
20,000	6l p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 0 0	3½
...	...	Pelican	...	...	45
...	...	Phœnix	...	...	...
40,000	3l p cent	Professional Life	6¼	0 10 0	⅞
2,500	1l 5s & bns	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	41
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	8⅛ xd
629,220	6l p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stk.	All	236
...	6½	Sun Fire	...	...	...
4,000	1l 10s	Do. Life	...	...	65
25,000	4l p c & bs	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	5
5,000	2l 5s share	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	45½
...	5l p cent	Victoria Life	...	4 12 6	5⅛

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr shar
			L.	L. s. D.	
22,500	6l per ct	Australasia	40	40 0 0	88½
20,000	6l per ct	British North American ...	50	50 0 0	63
40,000	...	Chartered Bank of Asia	25	5 0 0	...
50,000	...	Chrtd Bnk, India Austral., & China	20	2 0 0	2⅛
20,000	3l per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	...
...	6l per ct	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	...
...	...	Eng. Scot. & Austral. Chrtd. ...	...	10 0 0	10
...	...	London Chrtd. Bank of Austral	20	12 10 0	13½
15,000	6l pc & 2pcbs	London and County	50	20 0 0	...
5,000	...	Ditto, Scrip	...	10 0 0	...
60,000	6l p c & bs	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	23
50,000	6l p c & bs	London and Westminster ...	100	20 0 0	...
10,000	6l pc & 2pcb	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	...
10,000	5l per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	...
20,000	4l per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	...
24,000	8l pc & bs	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	25	25 0 0	52
20,000	8l per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	51
4,000	8l per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	...
12,000	6l per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	...
50,000	...	Royal Austral. Bk. & Gold Imp. Com.	5	1 0 0	...
8,000	6l per ct	South Australia	25	25 0 0	49
24,000	6½ per ct	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	77½
8,000	6½ per ct	Ditto Ditto	...	2 10 0	...
60,000	7 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	18
18,000	...	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	...

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
£			L.	L.	
815,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	...	...
2,065,668	6½ p cent	East and West India	Stk.	...	...
3,638,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	...	128
1,352,752	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	...	...
7,000	1½ p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	38
400,000	...	Victoria	20	4 0 0	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short	11 17	11 17⅛	11 17	11 17⅛
Ditto	3 ms	11 18⅛	11 19	11 18⅛	11 19
Rotterdam	—	11 18½	11 19½	11 19	11 19½
Antwerp	—	25 27½	25 32½	25 27½	25 30
Brussels	—	25 27½	25 32½	25 27½	25 30
Hamburg	—	13 8⅛	13 8⅝	13 8⅛	13 8⅝
Paris	short	25 2½	25 7½	25 2½	25 7½
Ditto	3 ms	25 27½	25 30	25 25	25 30
Marseilles	—	25 36	25 32½	25 27½	25 32½
Frankfort on the Main	—	120⅛	...	120⅛	120⅝
Vienna	—	10 57	11 1	10 56	11
Trieste	—	10 59	11 2	10 58	12 2
Petersburg	—	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝
Madrid	—	50⅛	50⅝	50	50⅝
Cadiz	—	50⅛	...	50⅛	50⅝
Leghorn	—	29 70	29 80	29 90	30
Genoa	—	25 35	25 40	25 35	25 40
Naples	—	41⅛	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝
Palermo	—	124½	125	124½	125
Messina	—	124⅝	125⅛	124⅝	125⅛
Lisbon	—	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
Oporto	—	53⅛	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sgt	27	27⅛	27	27⅛
New York	—	48⅛	...	48⅛	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	100⅛
Brazilian, 5 per cent	...	100⅛	...	100	...	..
Ditto 4½ per cent. 1852	...	101	...	99¼ xd	...	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	...	...	...	103	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	...	78	...	...	...	...
Danish, 5 per cent, 1825	...	...	...	...	...	84⅛
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	106	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador	...	6	...	5⅛ ⅛	5⅛	...
Grenada, 1½ per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup.	...	21	...	...	...	21¼
Ditto Deferred	10⅝	...	10	9⅛	10 9⅛	9⅛ 10
Greek Bonds, red	19	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto blue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent	26⅛ ⅛	26⅛ 6	25⅛ 6⅛	25 ⅛	26⅛	26⅛ ⅛
Peruvian 4½ per cent	...	87 6	...	...	85	85 5
Ditto Scrip	...	...	... par		par	par
Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent ...	...	...	62 60	60	60 1	61
Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841 ...	...	42	...	...	40	...
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	39⅛ ⅜	...
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling ...	119⅛	118	118⅛	118 ⅛	...	...
Ditto 4½ per cent	104	103⅛ ⅛	102⅛ ⅝	103⅛ 3	...	103⅛
Sardinian, 5 per cent	98⅛	...	...	...	...	94⅛
Spanish 3 per cent	...	48⅛	...	48	48⅛	48⅛
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛ ⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Ditto Passive converted	...	...	...	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded ...	...	5⅛ pc	...	...	5⅛ pc	5⅛ pc
Swedish Loan, ...	...	1⅛ d	1⅛ ⅛ d	1⅛ d	...	...
Venezuela 3⅛ per cent Bonds ...	...	...	37 6⅛	38	...	38
Ditto Deferred, 1 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian, 5 per cent. 10 gn. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 2½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders ...	65⅛ ⅛	...	...	65⅛	...	65
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	...	97	96 5⅛	96 5⅛	96 ⅛	96 5⅛
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...

The Commercial Times.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, May, 1853.—On and after the 1st of July next an additional commission will be charged for the issue of a duplicate money order, or for stopping the payment of an order. The payment of the additional commission—viz. 3d on all sums not exceeding 2l, and 6d on all sums between 2l and 5l—must invariably be made by postage stamps transmitted with the application; and unless this be done the application will not be entertained. When, however, the same letter includes applications both for the stoppage of payment and repayment to the remitter, only one fee will be required. All applications for duplicates must be addressed to the President of the London, Dublin, or Edinburgh Money-order-office, according as the order was issued in England (or Wales), Ireland, or Scotland; but applications to stop the payment of orders must be addressed to the President of the chief Money-order-office of the kingdom where the order is payable.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 30th May, MAURITIUS and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per Bosphorus steamer, *via* Plymouth—Mauritius, April 6; Algoa Bay, 18; Cape of Good Hope, 21; St Helena, 30; St Vincent, May 13.

On 30th May, AMERICA, per Asia steamer, *via* Liverpool—Montreal, May 16; Boston, 17; New York, 18.

On 30th May, JAMAICA, May 9, *via* United States.

On 30th May, HAVANA, May 11, *via* United States.

On 30th May, INDIA and CHINA, *via* Marseilles—Shanghae, March 18; Hong Kong April 11; Singapore, 20; Penang, 20; Calcutta, 21; Madras, 26; Bombay, 28; Akyab, 4; Mauritius, 5; Ceylon, 29; Alexandria, May 20; Corfu, 21; Malta, 24.

On 30th May, AUSTRALIA, per Sarah Sands screw steamer, *via* Plymouth—Melbourne, Feb. 17.

On 31st May, WEST INDIES, MEXICO, and PACIFIC, per La Plata steamer, *via* Southampton—Tampico, May 1; Vera Cruz, 5; Havana, 16; Honduras, April 16; Santa Martha, 27; Greytown, May 2; Carthagena, 11; La Guayra, 9; Berbice, 9; Demerara, 10; Trinidad, 13; Grenada, 11; Jamaica, 11; Hayti, 12; Barbadoes, 12; Martinique, 12; Antigua, 13; Porto Rico, 17; Valparaiso, April 14; Cobija, 19; Arica, 20; Callao, 26; Panama, May 3.

On 2nd June, AMERICA, per North Star steamer, *via* Plymouth—New York, May 20.

On 3rd June, WEST COAST OF AFRICA, per Forerunner screw steamer, *via* Plymouth—Fernando Po, April 22; Lagos, May 1; Cape Coast Castle, 3; Sierra Leone 12; Goree, 16; Madras, 28.

On 3rd June, AMERICA, per Hermann steamer, *via* Cowes—New York, May 21.

Mails wil be Despatched
FROM LONDON.

On 7th June (morning), for VIGO OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, *via* Southampton.
On 8th June (evening), for UNITED STATES, *BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Humboldt steamer, *via* Cowes.
On 8th June (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, *via* Marseilles.
On 9th June (morning), for PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, BRAZILS, RIVER PLATE, and FALKLAND ISLANDS, per Severn steamer, *via* Southampton.
On 13th June (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, UNITED STATES, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Niagara steamer, *via* Liverpool.
On 14th June (evening), for CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, ST HELENA, MAURITIUS, †CEYLON, MADRAS,† and †CALCUTTA,† per Propontis screw steamer, *via* Plymouth.
* If addressed "*Via* United States."
† If addressed *via* Cape of Good Hope.

Mails Due.

MARCH 30.—Australia.
JUNE 6.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
JUNE 8.—America.
JUNE 16.—Brazils and River Plate.
JUNE 16.—West Indies.
JUNE 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
JUNE 16.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
JUNE 16.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
JUNE 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.
JUNE 28.—West Coast of Africa.
JULY 1.—West Indies.
JULY 1.—Mexico and Havana.
JULY 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.
From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	83,327	6,893	16,750	49	4,365	496
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average, May 28.....	43 9	30 6	18 7	33 2	36 7	32 7
— — 21.....	43 11	30 11	19 1	35 8	36 0	32 1
— — 14.....	44 7	31 5	18 8	29 8	35 5	33 3
— — 7.....	44 6	31 4	19 0	30 7	35 2	33 3
— April 30.....	44 4	31 6	18 8	30 0	35 3	33 3
— — 23.....	44 7	31 5	19 0	27 3	34 9	31 11
Six weeks' average.....	44 3	31 2	18 10	31 1	35 6	32 9
Same time last year	40 8	28 0	19 9	30 7	31 9	29 6
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.
An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee and Perth.

In the week ending May 21, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal	Peas and peameal	Beans & beanmeal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buck wht meal
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Foreign ...	120,486	32,248	26,048	525	914	6,100	15,193	3
Colonial...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	120,487	32,248	26,048	525	914	6,100	15,193	3

Imports of week ..... 201,519 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Wheat, we are informed by Messrs Gillies and Horne, though the arrivals are liberal, is 1s dearer than on Monday, with a good business doing in floating cargoes. The unfavourable weather, in fact, is beginning to excite apprehensions for the future crops, and the news from the Continent not giving a very good account of the stocks on hand, the markets are generally tending upwards. "Looking," say the Messrs Sturge, "to the prices in other parts of the world, and the small breadth of autumn-sown wheats, the future prospect of higher prices is sufficient to induce the growers at the present rates generally to hold what is left of their wheats until the result of the coming harvest is known. Notwithstanding our imports into Gloucester the last month have amounted to 21,063 quarters, our stocks have not, we believe, increased, although many of our millers have only supplied their immediate wants; the scarcity of potatoes and other vegetables having caused a great additional consumption of bread."

From Rotterdam, of the 31st ult., Messrs Pluygers and Hanck inform us that "the Dutch farmers say the rain has come too late to be of service to the rye, which has grown tall and thin, but to the wheat it will be of use. Accordingly, at Rotterdam in the last week a very extensive business in rye was done." So in the Cologne circular of Messrs Kapferer and Wolff, of the 28th, it is stated "that the corn market has been in a state of continual excitement for the week, and that rye has risen 5-12ths of a thaler in price." From France, too, we are informed that the price of flour has risen, and that the stocks of wheat are small. Some other accounts are less unfavourable, but most of the reports from the neighbouring Continent indicate rising markets. From America, however, the accounts represent large quantities of wheat as coming forward, while the price, except for very fine qualities, was declining, so that America will probably help largely to supply the wants of the old world.

The corn merchants say that they at present find a great difficulty in getting ships. Not only are freights very high, 5s per quarter of oats from Archangel, and 14s per quarter of wheat from the Black Sea, but ships cannot be procured at those rates. Other trades have been found more profitable than the corn trade, and a different class of ships ha been built, so that the place of the smaller class of vessels, as they decay, is not supplied, and there is a difficulty of procuring such vessels to bring home grain. Confirming in some measure the complaints of the corn merchants, Messrs Offor and Gaman, the ship-brokers, say in their circular of the 2nd inst.:—"We have the pleasure of advising continued firmness in the rates obtainable in most trades. Australian freights exhibit a marked exception. Outward coal freights have been very firm, and in some instances an advance has been submitted to, especially to the East Indies, Brazils, Baltic, and Mediterranean." There is an abundance of encouragement, then, at present for our shipping, notwithstanding a great number of foreign ships are helping to carry on our gigantic trade.

The sugar market has not been very animated this week, the large purchases for the two last weeks having fully supplied the trade. Importers have in consequence made slight concessions, and the market closes in some instances 6d lower. Refined sugar is dull of sale, at a reduction of from 6d to 1s on last week's prices.

Coffee remains firm, and some sorts have obtained a slight advance of price. Business is steady, rather than animated.

All the tea-dealers are so taken up with paying the new duties, which have now come into operation, that they have not bought or sold much. The market has been steady. The quantity on which duty was paid in the week ending the 26th ultimo was only 282,307 lbs, against 582,743 lbs in the corresponding week last year; but this week the quantity will be tenfold, or upwards of 2,000,000 lbs.

The deliveries of China silk, Mr H. W. Eaton informs us, continue very large, the trade buying freely, in addition to several parcels taken on speculation. The advance established may be considered as at least 1s per lb, best first sorts selling from 19s 6d to 20s, and best seconds at 19s per lb. The letters from Shanghae delivered this week, dated 28th March, have rather tended to strengthen prices, though they do not afford any information sufficiently definite to form an opinion as to the effect of the insurrrection on trade, beyond confirming the general suspension of business, and the extreme scarcity of money, with the exchange very much against shippers. They also state, that even on the spot the true position of affairs in the disturbed districts can hardly be accurately ascertained, and a good deal of anxiety was naturally felt in regard to silk, as the operation for securing the first crop of the new silk must be carried out during the following two months. Italian silk has been selling more currently, at rather easier rates. In Bengals there is no new feature, but the last accounts from India report prices high, as compared with this market. Of Brutlas the few that remained (chiefly Mestoops) have been sold at a slight advance, leaving the uncleared stock about 80 bales of all sorts, and those nearly all in second hands. In Persians there is no alteration."

The Liverpool cotton market has remained very steady during the present week, with sales of 50,000 bales. Speculators took 9,000 bales, exporters 3,000 bales, the remaining 38,000 were taken by spinners. Quotations remain unchanged since last Friday. To-day's sales are 6,000 bales. The import this week has been again very heavy, thus reducing the quantity now afloat from America considerably below that at this period last year, and a gradual diminution of the stock will consequently ensue. The monthly statement shows the deliveries to the trade as 39,053 bales weekly, and considering, likewise, the reduced stocks of spinners, it is evident that the consumption must be unprecedentedly large. It is to be regretted that the outstanding dispute between manufacturers and their workmen has not yet been finally settled, which was last week so confidently expected, but we are glad to hear there is every prospect of a speedy compromise. New York accounts to the 21st May, received to-day, *via* Southampton, report no alteration in the American markets. The surplus in the receipts is reduced to 249,000 bales, which shows a reduction of nearly 300,000 bales in less than two months. The sales of the week here are 3,850 bales, at unchanged prices, except for low qualities, which are neglected and nominal.

The sales of colonial wool continue to be well attended, and the price for all sorts, except for small parcels of wools in the grease, are fully maintained.

From all quarters the accounts of trade continue to be favourable, though some differences still exist between the masters and men. Messrs M'Nair, Greenhow, and Irving state—"Uncertainty still hangs over the claims of the operatives, and the disposition of spinners and manufacturers. In the meantime the result is, that neither manufacturers nor spinners will come under an engagement to deliver, except contingently, until the dispute in question be solved. Since our last monthly circular a new feature has been adduced, and which is, that the adult operatives, who were excluded by the operation of the existing Factory Act, which applied to women and children only, seek to reduce their hours of labour, and to have their wages advanced accordingly.

Messrs Gust, Gruner, and Co., of Mayaguez, in Porto Rico, writing to Mr. Bade on the 11th May, quote the following prices

for sugars :—Refining to good seconds, 2¾ dols to 3½ dols per 100 lbs; first seconds to good prime, 3¼ dols to 3½ dols; and strictly prime, 3⅝ dols. At these rates considerable transactions have taken place, chiefly for the United States. Molasses is in great demand for America, at 12 dols to 13 dols per 100 gallons. In Arecibo and Aguadilla are some vessels loading for England. The exports from this port have been about 10,000 hhds sugar and 5,000 puncheons molasses, of which 6,230 hhds sugar and 4,000 puncheons molasses were shipped to America, and 3,770 hhds and 1,000 puncheons for Great Britain and the Continent. Freights are high for the Channel, 3*l* 7s 6d to 3*l* 10s, and 5 per cent. primage: vessels scarce. Exchanges:—On St Thomas, 4¼ to 5 per cent. premium; on London, 470 dols to 472½ dols per 100*l* Hamburg, 44½ to 45 dols; on United States, 3¼ to 4 per cent. discount; Doubloons, 17 dols.

INDIGO.

The imports into London during the past month amount to 2,026 chests, against 5,373 chests in May, 1852; there were delivered for home consumption 1,164 chests, for export 3,396 chests, total 4,560 chests, against 2,508 chests in 1852. The aggregate stock on the 1st June was 22,039 chests, of which 5,808 chests were in first and 16,231 chests in second hands; it consisted of 15,523 chests Bengal and similar descriptions, and 6,516 chests Madras, Kurpah, Manilla, &c., against 19,950 chests Bengal, &c., and 3,327 chests Madras, &c., on the 1st June, 1852.

During the first five months of this year the arrivals from Calcutta, Madras, &c., were 6,771 chests, against 7,089 chests in the corresponding period of last year, 11,869 chests in 1851, and 10,583 chests in 1850.

Of Spanish indigo there were landed here during the first five months 1,258 serons, against 2,061 serons in 1852; delivered 1,509 serons, against 1,247 serons in 1852. The stock on the 1st instant was 1,106 serons, against 1,217 serons on the 1st of June, 1852.

Our market has continued quiet this week, the previous value being nominally maintained.

"The indisposition on the part of purchasers of this dye," says the *Calcutta Commercial Review*, "observable at the date of our last, to extend their operations to England has continued, and at the public sales held, the biddings were extremely languid, and the greater portion of that offered was either withdrawn or bought in. Prices do not, however, show any material decline, holders showing considerable firmness, and refusing to accept the rates shippers are disposed to pay. Our exports to Great Britain are still very moderate, being only 11,809 chests against at the same period in 1852, 21,697 chests. For France, however, shipments are well up to an average, being 7,645 chests against 7,357 chests in 1852.

"The appearance of the atmosphere, just as we were last going to press, led us to suppose that copious rain had fallen over Lower Bengal. This has proved not to have been the case, only a few factories in Jessore and Kishnaghur having benefited by it, and, consequently, as far as the present season has gone, the chances are decidedly against an average crop."

COTTON.

New York, May 21.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton.

New Orleans, on	May 11	South Carolina	May 12
Mobile	7	North Carolina	14
Florida	9	Virginia	1
Texas	April 30	New York	17
Georgia	May 12	Other Ports	14

	1852-53	1851-52	Increase 1852-53	Decrease 1852-53
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1,	87,469	99,573	...	12,104
Received at the ports since do.	3,059,899	2,800,698	259,201	...
Exported to Great Britain since do.	1,411,785	1,333,347	78,438	...
Exported to France since do.	37,932	36,963	2,969	...
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	138,832	138,699	133	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	149,305	143,942	5,363	...
Total Exported to Foreign Countries since do	2,070,854	1,984,351	86,903	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	459,174	404,863	54,311	...

Stock of Cotton in Interior Towns
(*Not included in Receipts.*)

	1853		1852
	bales		bales
At latest corresponding dates	54,492		49,345

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1852-53		1851-52	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1,	...	87,469	...	99,573
Received since	...	3,059,899	...	2,800,698
Total supply	...	3,147,368	...	2,900,271
Deduct shipments	2,670,354		1,984,351	
Deduct stock left on hand	459,174		404,863	
		2,530,018		2,389,214
Leaves for American consumption		617,340		511,057

Vessels Loading in the United States.

Ports.		For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans	May 11	25	8	20
— Mobile	7	4	2	1
— Florida	9	3	...	...
— Galveston	—	...	...	...
— Savannah	12	4	1	3
— Charleston	12	4	3	1
— New York	17	25	9	96
Total		65	23	121

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, ⅛d *to* 9-32d *per lb.*
Exchange, 109¼ *to* 109⅝.

There is no change to notice in the position of the cotton market; holders continue willing sellers at current rates. The sales for the last three days are 5,000 bales, making a total for the week of 10,000 bales. We quote :—

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida.		Other Gulf Ports.	
	c	c	c	c	c	c
Inferior	none.		none.		none.	
Low to good ordinary	8¼	9¼	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9¼
Low to good middling	9⅝	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜	10	11
Middling fair to fair	11	11⅝	11	11⅝	11⅛	12⅛
Fully fair to good fair	0	0	0	0	0	0

LIVERPOOL MARKET, June 3.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1852 — Same period		
							Ord.	Fair.	Fine
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	5¼d	5⅝d	6⅝d	6¾d	6¾d	7d	4¾d	5¾d	6¾d
New Orleans	5¼	6	6⅝	7¼	7⅝	8¼	4⅞	6¼	8
Pernambuco	6¼	6⅝	6⅞	7⅜	7⅝	8	6⅜	7	8
Egyptian	5¾	6¼	6⅝	7¼	9	14	5¾	7	10
Surat and Madras	3½	3⅝	4¼	4⅝	5	...	3⅝	4½	4½

Imports, Consumption, Exports, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to June 3.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to June 3.		Exports, Jan. 1 to June 3.		Computed Stock, June 3.	
1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,158,056	1,062,685	829,270	673,240	105,480	94,540	801,130	530,210

The cotton market has been rather heavy throughout the week. The trade have purchased nearly their average consumption, and there has been daily a very fair amount of business done. Holders have, however, supplied the demand freely, especially in the lower qualities of American, and a slight concession has been made in these grades. We have reduced our quotations ⅛-16d, and in a few cases d per lb. Longstapled kinds have been in good demand, and have well maintained their value. East India are without alteration, though from the quantity offered it is difficult to obtain the prices current a month ago. The sales to-day are estimated at 7,000 bales. The market closes tamely, but without symptoms of further yielding. The reported export amounts to 3,470 bales, consisting of 2,630 American, 80 Brazil, and 760 East India.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to May 25, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852.

(*Extracted from the Customs' Bill of Entry.*)

	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1852
To— pkgs												
Petersburg	257	288	347	354	93	89	217	136	83	58	10685	14489
Hamburg	14052	12654	2822	1920	3694	2941	4832	5559	2659	2637	17549	19774
Bremen	151	59	8	3	98	8	81	90	14	13	408	77
Antwerp	610	445	211	252	400	622	191	325	349	609	10525	17358
Rotterdam	7535	6799	679	726	872	909	2527	2431	1084	1057	7007	12333
Amsterdam	1121	838	69	34	168	105	1247	1263	384	372	128	100
Zwolle	1014	351	...	4	36	14	17	16	4	4	...	...
Kampen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer	1058	1374	2	...	12	15	17	8	29	11	465	458
Denmark&c	1193	1277	14	8	407	117	372	300	282	189	2013	2266
Otr.Bro.Pts	122	216	32	16	28	39	8	1	17	9	964	72
Other parts	446	336	...	...	9	...	199	404	20	1	...	...
Total	27854	24637	4184	3277	5747	4859	9709	10823	4965	4958	49741	66969

—*Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.*

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, Thursday Evening, June 2, 1853.

Comparative Statement of the Cotton Trade.

	Price June 2 1853.	Price June 1852.	Price June 1851.	Price June 1850.	Price June 1849.	Price June 1848.
Raw Cotton:—	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair per lb	0 6⅜	0 5⅞	0 5⅜	0 7⅜	0 4⅞	0 4⅞
Ditto good fair	0 6½	0 6⅛	0 6⅛	0 7⅛	0 4⅞	0 4⅝
Pernambuco fair	0 6⅞	0 7	0 7⅛	0 7⅝	0 5⅛	0 5⅛
Ditto good fair	0 7⅛	0 7½	0 7⅝	0 8	0 5⅛	0 5⅝
No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, 2nd qual	0 10½	0 9⅜	0 9⅜	0 11	0 8⅜	0 7
No. 30 Water do do	0 10⅜	0 9⅜	0 9⅜	0 10⅜	0 7⅛	0 7
36-in., 64 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	5 0	4 6	4 3	5 1½	4 4½	3 8
37-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 10½	5 7½	5 3	6 1½	5 3	4 7½
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8 7½	8 3	8 3	9 6	7 10½	7 1½
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9 6	9 1½	9 0	9 10½	8 4½	7 4½
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 6oz	10 9	10 3	9 10½	10 9	9 0	8 1½
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7 7½	7 4½	7 7½	7 10½	6 6	6 3

TWIST PRICE CURRENT.
(From Messrs Marsh and Co.'s Circular of May 21.)

Mule.	Best.	Good First.	First.	Extra Second.
	s d s d	s d s d	s d s d	s d s d
No. 4 to 12	1 1 to 1 2	1 0 to 1 1	0 9½ to 1 0	0 8½ to 0 9½
— 20	1 2 1 3	1 1 1 2	0 10½ 1 1	0 9½ 0 10½
— 30	1 4½ 0 0	1 3½ 0 0	1 2½ 0 0	0 11½ 1 1½
— 40	1 4½ 1 5	1 3½ 0 0	1 1 1 1½	0 11½ 0 11½
— 50	1 8 0 0	1 6½ 1 7	1 4½ 1 5	1 2½ 0 0
— 60	1 10½ 1 11	1 9½ 1 10	1 7 1 8	1 5 1 6
— 70	2 5 0 0	2 4 0 0	1 11½ 0 0	1 8½ 0 0
— 80	3 0 0 0	2 10 0 0	2 3 2 6	2 0 2 1
— 90	3 7 0 0	3 5 0 0	2 10 3 1	2 6 0 0
— 100	4 3 0 0	4 0 0 0	3 8 0 0	3 0 3 2
— 120	5 1 0 0	4 10 0 0	4 2 0 0	4 0 0 0
Water.				
No. 4 to 12	...	...	0 9 0 0	0 8½ 0 8½
— 20	...	...	0 10½ 0 10½	0 9½ 0 9½
— 30	...	...	1 0 0 0	0 10½ 0 11
— 40	...	...	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0

Mule.	Best Second.	Very good 2nd.	Good Second.	Ord. to best ord
	s d s d	s d s d	s d s d	s d s d
No. 4 to 12	0 8½ to 0 8½	0 7½ to 0 8	0 7½ to 0 7½	0 6½ 0 7
— 20	0 8½ 0 9½	0 8½ 0 0	0 8 0 8½	0 7½ 0 8
— 30	0 9½ 0 10	0 9½ 0 0	0 9½ 0 0	0 9 0 9½
— 40	0 11 0 0	0 10½ 0 0	0 10½ 0 0	0 10 0 0
— 50	1 1½ 1 2	1 0 0 0	0 11½ 0 0	0 11½ 0 0
— 60	1 3½ 0 0	1 1½ 0 0	1 1 0 0	1 0½ 0 0
— 70	1 7½ 0 0	1 3½ 0 0	1 3 0 0	1 2½ 0 0
— 80	1 11 2 0	1 7 0 0	1 6½ 0 0	0 0 0 0
— 90	2 2 0 0	1 10 0 0	1 9 0 0	0 0 0 0
— 100	2 8 0 0	2 2 0 0	0 0 0 0	...
— 150	3 6 3 8	0 0 0 0	...	...
Water.				
No. 4 to 12	0 8 0 8½	0 7½ 0 8	0 7½ 0 7½	0 7 0 7½
— 20	0 9 0 9½	0 8½ 0 9	0 8½ 0 8½	0 8½ 0 0
— 30	0 10½ 0 0	0 10½ 0 10½	0 10 0 0	0 9½ 0 0
— 40	1 2 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	...

The transactions of this week have been on a very small scale, owing to a combination of circumstances, which very naturally caused buyers to pause, and wait the result of the present warlike aspect of affairs between Russia and Turkey, and Austria and Switzerland, which in the present healthy state of our market will be no hardship to any one. The accounts received from India and China by the last mail are not calculated to counteract the retarding influence of continental disputes, being altogether very unfavourable. Although very little has been done in either yarn or cloth, prices remain perfectly firm at the rates of last week.

The operatives are not yet satisfied, and determined to make a *stand* for a further advance. Both at Stockport and Blackburn a "turn-out" is expected.

The further advance in the rate of discount announced to-day by the Bank of England is not considered unfavourable to the interests of this district. The parties who will feel it most unpleasantly are those who have speculated with borrowed capital.

The failure of B. Mirasyedi was announced on Monday; he traded chiefly with Constantinople, but has also shipped goods to North and South America and India, and we believe speculated to some extent in iron. A meeting of his creditors took place yesterday, and his liabilities appear to be about 26,000*l.*, and the assets 14,000*l.*, but nothing like a dividend as this would show appears to be expected by the creditors.

Bradford, June 2.—The continued firmness in the wool market for anything clean and good in class in colonials clearly shows a strong desire for this kind of wool, which during the present sales has not been offered in great plenty. The continual opening of the Yorkshire and other weekly markets is completely paralysing all engaged in the trade, for, high as the prices are, all is regularly cleared away, at prices not at all commensurate with what is selling here, and which the spinners positively refuse to give, seeing no prospect but that of an absolute loss when made into yarns. The old practice of not liking to lose any farmers' lots, if continued to be bought at the prices at which the new clip has opened, we fear will tell on the holder; for, although an advance followed on the purchase of last year's shear, the prices now sought are too far advanced to admit of prime cost being realised here. Unless great caution is manifested, it is more than probable we shall see great disasters; for the trade, without considerable advances in the price of yarn, cannot cover cost on old-bought purchases of wool. The dulness in yarns that has so long been shown in the wool market here gave some hopes that the spinners would be able to buy on easier terms, but as the prices with the growers were so high, there seems little or no hope at present from this source, and a further advance on yarns is next to impossible to be realised, the manufacturers all firmly resisting it, on the ground that they cannot cover cost. The buyers for export have for a long time had limits so low that they could not place their orders, and unless they have first instructions, the business with the shippers must continue limited, for there is no margin between cost of top and yarns spun. We regret to hear of one withdrawal from the trade, whose suspension is wholly attributable to the low price that yarns have commanded in proportion to their cost. In pieces this is usually a dull season. The spring, which has been on the whole a very busy one for the merchants, having closed, the manufacturers have generally been working to order. The question now asked is, what is to become of the manufacturers? for their contracts for yarns are fast running out, and if renewed at present prices (unless a considerable advance on goods can be had), the whole business for the autumn can only be done with certain loss. This is a matter for grave consideration. There is apparently only one alternative, and that is, stopping the working machinery; for, without a curtailment, we are, by its active use, fixing the price for the raw material dear; while the price of goods will rule ruinously low.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

New York, May 21.—Grain.—The wheat market is dull, and as supplies begin to increase, prices of white Western have receded—mixed and red are steady, and white Genesee scarce and wanted for export at 1 dol 30c for prime; the demand, however, both for export and milling, is moderate—the sales are 20,300 bushels good to prime white Michigan and Ohio at 1 dol 18c to 1 dol 19½c, closing at 1 dol 18c for prime; 3,000 mixed Ohio, 1 dol 11c, from store; 2,700 prime white Canada, 1 dol 15c; and 6,000 inferior do, about 1 dol 8½c, in bond. Yellow and mixed Western corn continue very scarce, and prices are higher, but other descriptions are in good supply, and rates generally have declined, there being a fair demand for home use, but little inquiry for export—the sales are 95,000 bushels, closing at 60c to 63c for unsound and New Orleans 63½c to 65c for mixed Southern, 64½c to 65½c for white do, 72c to arrive last sale of yellow do, 70c to 71c for round yellow, 64c to 65c for round white, and 69c to 70c for mixed Western.

Flour and Meal.—The foreign advices continue unfavourable for flour and for low grades, with but little inquiry for export or home use; the market is depressed, and about 6¼c lower closing heavily. The better grades, on the other hand, have been in good request for consumption, and as the arrivals are moderate, an improvement on most descriptions has been realised, closing firmly, Canada is inactive, without change in prices; the sales are 1,250 bbls, at 4 dols 62½c to 7 dols 45c, closing at 4 dols 62½c to 4 dols 63¾c in bond. There is nothing doing in New Orleans. The sales of domestic were:—Wednesday, 6,400 bbls; Thursday, 4,800; and yesterday, 6,100. We quote:—Sour, per barrel, 4 dols to 4 dols 12½c; Superfine, No. 2, 4 dols 18¾c to 4 dols 31¼c; State, common brands, 4 dols 56¼c; State, straight brands, 4 dols 56¼c to 4 dols 62½c; State, favourite brands, 4 dols 68¾c to 4 dols 75c; Michigan and Indiana, straight ditto, 4 dols 75c to 4 dols 81¼c; Michigan, fancy brands, 4 dols 87½c to 5 dols; Ohio, common to good brands, 4 dols 75c to 4 dols 93¾c; Ohio, round hoop common, 4 dols 75c to 4 dols 81¼c. Corn meal is less firm, with small sales Jersey at 3 dols to 3 dols 6¼ cash.

Export of Bread Stuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland since September 1, 1852.

From—	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.
	bbls	bbls	bush	bush
New York .....May 17	645,701	174	3,913,922	447,072
New Orleans..... 7	153,360	107	19,422	472,476
Philadelphia..... 13	125,437	...	442,030	62,606
Baltimore 13	118,290	...	136,368	36,764
Boston 13	45,874	1	25,919	12,482
Other ports 7	8,060	...	30,189	45,423
Total	1,094,802	280	5,667,450	1,071,824
Same time last year.....	891,155	1,695	1,896,709	1,048,559
Increase	203,647	...	1,770,741	23,265
Decrease	...	1,415	...	...

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

Mark Lane, Friday Morning.

There was only a moderate supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday, some of it much improved in condition, and the demand was good, the best samples realising 1s per qr more money, and all other sorts were fully as dear. Foreign wheat was taken off to a fair extent by country buyers at quite as high rates generally as were obtained the previous market day, being about 1s per qr over the currency of Monday week. The imports were very liberal, consisting of 1,020 qrs from Amsterdam, 3,650 qrs from Dantzic, 1,034 qrs from Griefswald, 180 qrs from Hamburg, 990 qrs from Ibraila, 550 qrs from Kioge, 3,650 qrs from Konigsberg, 2,000 qrs from Malta, 10 qrs from Nykiobing, 790 qrs from Pillau, 400 qrs from Rostock, 470 qrs from Rugenwald, 7,765 qrs from Stettin, 900 qrs from Stralsund, 420 qrs from Thisted, 570 qrs from Wismar, and 2,060 qrs from Wolgast, making a total of 26,410 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 2,039 sacks, by Eastern Counties Railway 6,142 sacks, from France 970 sacks, and from New York 1,286 barrels: the trade for this article was tolerably good at the full prices of the previous week. The arrivals of English barley were short, having only 171 qrs, but there were 8,630 qrs of foreign reported: the sale for grinding samples was steady without any change in value. From our own coast there were 445 qrs oats, from Scotland 300 qrs, from Ireland 6,015 qrs, with 16,970 qrs from foreign ports: the seasonable rains which have fallen since Friday checked the demand for this article, but no abatement in price was submitted to for all parcels in fresh condition; the consumers, however, were the principal purchasers, and they took small quantities for immediate use.

There were liberal imports of wheat and flour on Tuesday at Liverpool: transactions were limited, on account of the holders demanding an advance of 1d per bushel on wheat and 6d per barrel on flour. Only a moderate business was transacted, but extreme prices were obtained.

The imports at Hull were good, and yet fine fresh parcels of wheat were 1s per qr dearer; and the farmers' supply being short, they obtained 1s and 2s per qr more money: average, 45s 4d on 974 qrs.

There were fair arrivals of wheat at Leeds, and all fine qualities met a good demand at 1s per qr over previous rates; the demand runs mostly on red samples, as the millers obtain fine white American from Liverpool: average, 47s 3d on 1,016 qrs.

A short delivery of wheat at Ipswich, and 1s per qr enhancement was established, with much firmness generally: average, 43s 3d on 547 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday were limited, but there were fair imports of foreign. Several country buyers appeared, and took a fair quantity of wheat at 1s per qr advance, and there was rather more doing in oats at full prices. Weather cold and cloudy, and not suitable for the growing crops.

The Scotch markets have this week been more animated, and the farmers being busy with turnip sowing, they brought forward a limited supply of all grain. At Edinburgh wheat was in brisk demand, at 1s to 2s per qr advance; average, 49s 5d on 534 qrs. Most holders of foreign have raised their demands 1s to 2s per qr.

Birmingham market, on Thursday, was shortly supplied with wheat, which the millers took off at 1s per qr improvement in value: average, 45s 10d on 873 qrs.

At Bristol the deliveries of wheat from the farmers were limited, and there was a good demand at 1s per qr more money: average, 40s 2d on 341 qrs.

The weekly averages were 43s 9d on 83,327 qrs wheat, 30s 6d on 6,893 qrs barley, 18s 7d on 16,750 qrs oats, 33s 2d on 49 qrs rye, 36s 7d on 4,365 qrs beans, and 32s 7d on 496 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday there were limited fresh arrivals of English grain, a fair quantity of Irish oats, and good imports of foreign articles of the trade. There was a fair sale for wheat at 1s to 2s per qr over Monday's currency, and much of the fine quality from the Baltic has been withdrawn from sale in expectation of still better prices. There was a ready sale for good flour at fully as much money generally, but at an improvement of 6d per barrel on choice brands of American. Barley was taken off for grinding purposes at quite as high rates. There has been a good steady demand for oats at Monday's currency generally, but for choice heavy corn at rather higher rates.

The London averages announced this day were—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat	2,182	at 44	11
Barley	114	31	10
Oats	5,615	19	6
Rye	39	31	3
Beans	154	35	7
Peas	8	36	0

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat, Qrs.	Barley, Qrs.	Malt, Qrs.	Oats, Qrs.	Flour.
English	3,220	670	4,535	1,940	2,090 sacks
Irish	...	...	...	7,260	... —
Foreign	14,950	6,740	...	15,010	4,480 — ... bris

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH. Per quarter.

		s	s		s	s
Wheat	Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	43	48	Old	46	50
	De do white	44	50	Do	49	56
	Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red	40	48	Do	47	50
	Northumberland & Scotch do	39	46	Do	47	48
Rye	Old	28s	30s	New	28	30
Barley	Grinding	25	28	Distilling	28	30
Malt	Brown	48	50	Paleship	55	58
Beans	Newlargeticks	31	32	Harrow	34	36
	Old do	34	36	Do	38	40
Peas	Grey	32	34	Maple	34	35
	White, old	36	37	Boilers	38	40
Oats	Lincoln & Yorks. feed	18	19	Short small	19	20
	Scotch, Angus	21	24	Potato	23	25
	Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black	...		New	18	19
	Do, Galway 17s 18s, Dublin & Wexford feed	18	19	Potato	20	21
	Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	18	19	Fine	20	21
	Do, Newry, Dandalk, and Londonderry	18	19	Do	20	21
Flour	Irish, per sack —s —s, Norfolk, &c	...	...		...	...
Tares	Spring	43	48	Winter	40	44

FOREIGN.

					s	s
Wheat	Dantzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white				52	56
	Do do mixed and red				48	50
	Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red				48	50
	Silesian, red 48s 50s, white				51	52
	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do				44	46
	Do do do, red				44	45
	Polish Odessa				42	44
	Russian, nard	40s	42s	Soft	40	44
	French, red	46	48	White	49	51
	Rhine, red	46	49	Old	49	52
	Canadian, red	46	48	White	50	52
	Italian and Tuscan, do	47	48	Do	51	53
	Egyptian	33	34	Fine	35	36
Maize	Yellow	30	33	White	30	33
Barley	Grinding	24	26	Malting	28	32
Beans	Ticks	32	34	Small	36	38
Peas	White 35s 38s, fine boilers	39	40	Maple	33	34
Oats	Dutch brew and thick				20	21
	Russian feed				19	20
	Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed				18	20
Flour	Dantzig, per barrel —s —s, American				21	25
area	Large Gore 34s 42s, old 32s 36s, new				34	36

SEEDS.

Linseed	Per qr crushing, Baltic 45s 48s, Odessa	46s	48s	Bowing	56	58
Rapeseed	Per last do foreign 25l 26l, English	24l	25l	Fine new	27l	28l
Hempseed	Per qr large	40	42	Small	36	38
Canaryseed	Per qr new 38s 42s Carraway per cwt	44	46	Trefoil Vct	22	24
Mustardseed	Per bushel, brown	8	11	White	7	10
Cloverseed	Per cwt English white, new	48	60	Red	36	50
	— Foreign do. do.	46	60	Do	38	42
Trefoil	— Foreign	22	23	Choice	24	25

Linseed cake, foreign ... Per ton 8l 0s to 9l 0s, English, per ton 8l 5s to 8l 10s
Rape do do ... — 5l 0s to 5l 5s, Do — 5l 0s to 5l 5

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(For Report of This Day's Markets see "Postscript.")

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—There has been a steady demand, but the prices of colonial are slightly easier, in consequence of the large supplies brought upon the market by importers. No alteration has occurred in West India, and the sales to yesterday reached 1,950 hhds and tierces. 368 hhds 32 tierces and 30 brls Barbadoes, by auction, went as follows: brown and low yellow, 32s 6d to 34s 6d; low mid and soft to fine, 35s to 38s 6d. By private treaty good brown sugars have sold at 33s to 34s; refining, 34s 6d to 36s 6d. Imports from commencement of the year were 68,433 tons, against 76,750 tons last year. The week's deliveries amounted to 4,557 tons. Stock on the 28th ultimo 53,000 tons, against 82,164 tons in 1852 at same time.

Mauritius.—The sales on Tuesday, consisting of 7,187 bags, went off without spirit, and about two-thirds of that quantity found buyers at 6d decline in many instances: low to very good yellow and refining kinds, 33s 6d to 37s 6d; brown, 30s 6d to 33s; low heavy, 27s 6d to 29s; grainy brown to fine yellow, 33s 6d to 40s. There were 20,315 bags delivered last week, leaving the stock 7,839 tons.

Bengal.—6,836 bags were chiefly sold. Benares went rather easier. Other kinds without alteration: low to good white, 30s to 38s 6d; yellowish do., 35s to 35s 6d; grainy, 35s to 36s; Dacca kind, 32s 6d to 33s 6d; brown, low, 27s to 29s 6d.

Penang.—9,178 bags found steady buyers, but at easier rates; brown, 30s 6d to 32s 6d; soft yellow to good white, 33s to 37s 6d per cwt.

Madras.—408 bags brought 27s 6d to 31s for low brown and soft yellow.

Foreign.—Large sales have again been effected this week, and the market is very firm. 339 hdds 227 brls new Porto Rico brought 33s 6d to 35s 6d for brown to low yellow; rather soft to fine bright yellow, 36s to 40s 6d. 66 hhds Surinam sold at 32s 6d to 35s for mid brown to low mid. soft greyish yellow. 996 baskets Java were bought in at extreme rates: mid yellow to fine ditto, 36s 6d to 41s. By private treaty two cargoes Paraiba have sold at 19s to 19s 1d; a cargo of 250 cases 800 bags of Bahia for a near port at 22s 6d; and one of Havana, No. 11, at 21s 7½d. To-day a cargo of white Paraiba was sold at 22s 9d, not insured, for the Mediterranean.

Refined.—There is no alteration in prices this week, the market being steady and the lower descriptions of goods selling freely at 47s to 47s 6d. Wet lumps and pieces are in fair demand. Treacle of common quality keeps firm. In bonded goods nothing fresh has transpired, the market being quiet owing to the unsettled aspect of politics in the East, and prices are without any alteration to report.

COFFEE.—The trade have bought freely in the public sales, paying rather higher rates, and consumption keeps large. The stock of coffee at this port is 13,800 tons, or about the same as last year's. Deliveries for home use are 6,187 tons to present date, being an increase of 924 tons. Of plantation Ceylon, 1,080 casks 225 brls 2,670 bags about two-thirds sold at full prices to 1s advance: mid bold to good, 65s to 75s; fine ordinary pale to middling, 52s to 63s 6d; triage, &c., 42s to 51s; pea berry, 65s to 71s. 2,032 bags 240 casks native were chiefly bought in at 47s 6d to 48s: the casks partly sold at 46s 6d to 47s for old import of good ordinary quality. About 1,500 bags sold privately. Of 870 half bales Mocha about 200 only sold at 67s for fair common clean garbled. 793 bags East India brought 44s to 47s for Batavia kind. About 1,000 bags Rio have sold at 40s 6d to 41s.

COCOA.—The market is quiet. 445 bags Grenada sold from 28s to 30s 6d for low grey to common red, being very cheap. Deliveries keep very large, and are 2,000 barrels and bags in excess of last year's to this period. 200 tons foreign are advertised for by the Government, which has given a firmer tone to the market.

TEA.—The new duties were received at the Customs on Wednesday, and the trade have since been chiefly engaged in clearing teas, so that little business is reported by private contract. The news from China contains little of interest likely to affect this market. On Tuesday 12,665 pkgs by public sale rather more than one-third sold, and the prices of most kinds showed no alteration, although the demand was inanimate. A large quantity of the green teas were bought in. Fine congou brought 1s 7½d to 1s 10d; gunpowder, 1s 7½d to 2s 6d; a parcel clean Canton gunpowder, 11d to 11½d.

MOLASSES.—Small sales have been made in West India at previous rates.

RICE.—Business has been chiefly confined to the large public sales. 3,422 bags Bengal nearly half sold at previous rates, from 10s to 11s 6d for mid to fine white; broken, 9s 6d. 485 bags good pinky Madras brought 9s to 9s 6d. 5,102 bags peeled Moulmein sold cheaply at 9s to 9s 6d, with a portion at 10s. 5,380 bags Java were taken in at 11s 6d to 12s for middling white, being above the market value. The stock is reduced to 13,309 tons, or about equal to that of 1852; in 1851, however, it exceeded 20,000 tons. Two floating cargoes Arracan have been sold.

PEPPER.—1,202 bags brought steady rates: good Aleppy, 4d to 4¼d; common dusty Batavia, 3¾d. 478 bags Malabar were sold: heavy, 4¼d to 4¾d; half-heavy, 4d. 21 bags mid white Sincapore brought 10¼d, being again rather dearer.

PIMENTO.—573 bags went at about previous rates: fair quality, 5⅝d to 5¾d, a few lots 5¾d to 5⅞d. The stock of 5,630 bags is much below the average of the four preceding years.

OTHER SPICES.—Sales in most kinds have been limited. Cassia lignea continues scarce, and commands high rates. 232 barrels Jamaica ginger brought 2l 7s to 11l for ordinary to very fine bold white. A small parcel African realised 26s. Cloves are held firmly.

SALTPETRE.—The market remains quiet. 4,057 bags Bengal were about half sold at rather lower rates: refrac 7 to 6l, 26s to 26s 6d; 4½ to 4¼, 27s 6d to 28s per cwt. The deliveries keep steady. Stock on 28th ultimo, 3,022 tons, against 2,670 tons at same time last year.

NITRATE SODA is dull and quoted at 18s to 18s 6d.

COCHINEAL.—The market remains inactive. Although the deliveries are large, and stock much reduced, speculators do not appear to have much confidence in the article at present rates.

RUM.—The market is firm with a steady business doing: proof Leewards 1s 9½d.

LINSEED.—Rather more inquiry has been made for all kinds at former rates. Black Sea and Calcutta, 46s 6d to 48s. Cakes are less in demand.

DRUGS, &c.—The public sales of yesterday went off with extreme heaviness, but the only change worth notice was a decline of ¼d upon castor oil: good pale quality, 4½d to 4¾d. Oil cassia bought in at 9s 6d. Aniseed, 5s 6d to 5s 6d. Gambier is quiet at 32s. Cutch remains firm, the few sales effected having been at 37s. Galls are quiet: blues taken in at 5l 7s 6d to 5l 10s. 115 bales Bengal safflower were sold at fully 5s decline, from 77s 6d to 130s for ordinary to fair. Gums are quiet.

METALS.—Scotch pig iron is firmer, and the demand steady: 53s paid for mixed numbers yesterday, being 2s advance. Rails and other kinds are unaltered. Spelter is quiet, and rather lower than last quoted, viz., 22l to 22l 10s. In tin the transactions are limited. Some forced sales of Banca are reported as low as 108s to 112s paid for retail parcels. Copper is 1d per lb lower.

HEMP.—The market remains in the same quiet state as for some time past, and prices are weak, as some holders of clean Petersburg would sell under the quotation. Jute keeps very firm: 360 bales by auction brought 19l 15s to 22l 10s per ton.

OILS.—There is a steady inquiry for sperm at full rates, as the stock is getting low. Other kinds of fish are quiet. Linseed, after receding to 27l 10s, closes firmer at 27l 15s, and there appears to be more inquiry. Rape is dull, and 5s lower, foreign refined having sold at 36l 10s. Palm is steady at 36s. No alteration to notice in cocoa nut. Olive remains firm, but quiet.

TURPENTINE.—The duty being off American spirits, sales to some extent are reported, and 48s now demanded. English scarce at 47s per cwt.

TALLOW.—During the past two or three days the market has been rather quiet and prices without alteration. 1st sort Petersburg Y C on the spot, 47s 3d to 47s 6d. 48s demanded for new to arrive at the latter end of the year.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, May 30.

	1851 casks	1852 casks	1853 casks
Stock this day	36,407	41,783	24,383
Delivered last week	725	789	792
Do. since 1st June	...	103,071	102,041
Arrived last week	282	569	1,240
Do since 1st June	...	108,380	85,796
Price of Y C on the spot	37/9 to 38s	37s	47s 6d
Do. Town last Friday	38s	38s 9d	49s 3d

POSTSCRIPT, FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The demand to-day was steady, at fully Tuesday's rates. 450 hhds West India sold including Barbadoes, by auction, at 32s 6d to 37s; and the week's transactions are 7,400 casks. Mauritius—5,800 bags chiefly sold at full rates. Bengal—3,441 bags Benares and Cossipore were mostly taken in at above the value. Penang—6,633 bags found buyers at the rates previously quoted.

COFFEE.—389 pkgs Mocha sold at 65s to 68s for common to fair clean garbled. A small sale of plantation went off at previous rates.

COCOA.—320 bags Trinidad chiefly sold at 30s to 32s 6d; and 130 bags Grenada at 28s 6d to 29s.

CLOVES.—208 cases Cayenne, chiefly mouldy, were taken in at 7¾d to 7¾d.

SALTPETRE.—763 bags Bengal refracting 9¼, were taken in at 25s 6d.

OIL.—157 pps cocoa-nut brought 37s to 38s 9d for Ceylon.

TALLOW.—Prices were hardly so firm at the public sales to-day. 281 casks 19 boxes South American about half sold at 44s 3d to 47s 3d. 481 casks Australian also about half realised 44s 9d to 46s for beef; mutton as high as 47s 9d. 127 casks East India vegetable brought 42s 6d to 44s.

TEA.—The small public sales to-day did not establish any alteration in prices.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market has declined 6d for most descriptions of goods. Treacle is also lower. In the bonded, loaves remain without

any alteration, but crushed is rather easier. Neither is there any disposition whatever to operate for any of the export markets in Dutch or Belgian crushed even at 6d reduction, arising not only from political events and the rise of discount by the Bank of England, but also from a large quantity of crushed being thrown on the market.

GREEN FRUIT.—A good demand exists for all kinds. The arrivals of oranges from Lisbon have been extensive both in London and Liverpool; a cargo of which, sold by Keeling and Hunt, went at a reduced figure, being landed out of condition, but any of fine quality command a high figure. A large arrival of lemons has taken place at Liverpool, by steamer, from Italy, a portion of which will be forwarded by railway to London. The reduction of duty on fruit is expected to take place this week, and holders of nuts are indifferent to offer in the market until it takes place.

DRY FRUIT.—Currants are in better demand; clearances moderate. Accounts of crop to the 28th ult. are very unfavourable. The announced reduction of duty on raisins to 10s has not yet led to any alteration; the trade are all short of stock, and must speedily come forward. Accounts from Spain unfavourable.

SEEDS meet a limited business; quotations unaltered.

ENGLISH WOOL.—There is not quite so much doing in the trade, but prices are firm, and stocks light.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The public sales continue to draw the close attendance of the manufacturers and dealers, and both fine and low qualities maintain equally firm prices as at the commencement. Many parcels are in greasy bad condition, but fetch good prices in proportion; but the cleaner conditioned excite greater competition, and bring full prices accordingly.

FLAX.—Two sales of Egyptian flax at auction. Very little of it sold, and at rather lower prices.

HEMP.—The arrivals have commenced from Petersburg, and prices are rather lower.

COTTON.—Although a fair extent of business has been transacted, the market has been dull; prices, however, are not materially changed, with the exception of the lower qualities of Surat, which are ⅛d per lb lower. Yesterday 900 Surat and 380 Madras offered at public sale. The Surats were all bought in, and about 200 Madras were sold at 3⅞d good Northern, and 3¾d middling fair Tinnivelly. Sales of cotton wool from the 27th May to the 2nd June inclusive:—1,850 bales Surat, at 3½d to 4⅛d, for ordinary to good; 800 bales Madras, at 3¼d to 3¾d, for ordinary Western to good Northern; and at 3⅞d to 4¾d, for middling to good fine Tinnivelly; 1,200 bales Bengal, at 2¼d to 3⅝d, for middling to good fair.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The business transacted during the past week in leather has been to a fair average extent. The supply at Leadenhall was again large on Tuesday; the variation in prices was unimportant. Good light English butts and calf-skins of prime quality are the articles most in request. There was only a very small public sale of foreign raw goods last week—1,200 New South Wales hides, and 200 Dutch hides; only a few of the former sold at ½d to ¼d below previous sales: the Dutch hides were not sold. In raw goods generally there is a tendency downwards. Not anything has been doing in River Plate hides, but several vessels have arrived thence, bringing generally very small parcels of them. One vessel, however, from Monte Video has the unusually large cargo of 20,000 dry horse hides; they are not yet landed.

TIMBER.—The prices of wood are firmly supported, and sales freely effected, as cargoes now arrive from Norway and Prussia. The more distant ports of the Baltic are either still closed, or so recently opened as hitherto to have precluded the loading of ships. In colonial wood the operations are very few, the stock here being reduced into a small compass, and no importation coming forward till July, except a few stray cargoes from New Brunswick, which latter being of spruce deals, will be in good demand. The United States tonnage has already had some influence in reducing the exorbitant freights demanded here for charters to British America, and the demand for freightage in the Baltic is less active.

METALS have been in steady demand. A drop of 1d per lb has taken place in the price of copper. Spelter has again been quiet, but there are still buyers at our quotations. Pig iron has also advanced, and a large business has been done at the advanced price. Lead and tin plates very quiet.

PROVISIONS

The bacon market very flat; prices nominal.

A good consumption of butter; price 2s to 4s lower for all kinds. Lard firm.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	Butter. Stock.	Delivery.	Bacon. Stock.	Delivery.
1851	5,461	2,633	5,996	2,344
1852	7,103	3,640	4,136	1,403
1853	2,390	2,681	4,622	2,259

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	3,462
Foreign do	12,434
Bale Bacon	1,451

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, May 30.—The supplies of country-killed meat on sale here are very limited, owing to the prevailing warm weather. With most slaughtered in the metropolis, we are seasonably well supplied; yet the general demand is steady, and last week's prices are well supported.

FRIDAY, June 3.—The general demand ruled steady to-day, at extreme currencies.

At per stone by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beef	2	10	to 3	2	Mutton, inferior	3	4	to 3	10
Ditto middling	3	4	2	6	— middling	4	0	4	2
Prime large	3	6	3	8	— prime	4	4	4	6
Prime small	3	10	4	0	Large pork	3	4	3	10
Veal	3	10	4	10	Small pork	4	0	4	4

Lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 4d.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, May 30.—Last week's imports of foreign stock into London were seasonably good, the total supply having amounted to 3,131 head. During the corresponding period in 1852 we received 2,703; in 1851, 1,164; in 1850, 1,926; in 1849, 2,177; in 1848, 3,215; and in 1847, 3,236 head. The imports into London last week were—Beasts, 636; sheep, 1,847; lambs, 137; calves, 483; pigs, 28.

We were again seasonably well supplied with foreign stock, in good saleable condition. The whole changed hands, though rather slowly, at last week's prices.

The show of home-fed beasts on offer was by no means so extensive as on Monday last; nevertheless as the attendance of country buyers was less numerous than for some weeks past, it proved quite equal to the wants of the butchers. The primest Scots and shorthorns were in moderate request at last week's prices; the general top quotation for beef being 4s 4d per 8 lbs, at which figure a few Scots were sold by weight; but all other breeds moved of slowly, and late rates were barely supported.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,500 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 500 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, chiefly per railway, 550 horned and polled Scots.

There was a considerable increase in the supply of sheep; but its general weight, from a large portion of it being composed of tegs, was by no means heavy. The primest Downs and half-breds sold at full quotations—the highest figure for the former being 4s 6d per 8 lbs; otherwise the mutton trade was dull, and prices had a downward tendency.

The arrivals of lambs—amongst which were 350 head from the Isle of Wight—were good; yet the lamb trade ruled steady, at full currencies—viz., 5s to 6s 4d per 8 lbs.

We were rather scantily supplied with calves, the demand for which was tolerably firm, at from 4s to 5s per 9 lbs.

Pigs were in very moderate request, but no change took place in prices.

SUPPLIES.	June, 2 1851.	May 31, 1852.	May 30, 1853.
Beasts	3,462	3,380	4,293
Sheep	31,540	25,850	26,630
Calves	394	317	347
Pigs	489	415	215

FRIDAY, June 3.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with beasts, the general quality of which was by no means first-rate. All kinds moved off freely, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lbs. Sheep sold readily at the extreme rates of Monday. There was less inquiry for lambs; nevertheless, prices were well supported. From the Isle of Wight 340 came fresh to hand. Although the number of calves was large the veal trade was firm at full currencies. A very superior calf was worth 5s 2d per 8 lbs.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	3	2	to 3	4	Inferior sheep	3	8	to 3	8
Second quality do	3	6	3	8	Second quality sheep	3	10	4	0
Prime large oxen	3	10	4	2	Prime Coarse-woolled do	4	2	4	4
Prime Scots, &c.	4	4	4	6	Southdowns	4	6	4	8
Large coarse calves	4	0	4	6	Ditto out of the wool	0	0	0	0
Prime small do	4	8	5	0	Large hogs	3	4	3	8
Sucking Calves	2	0	2	6	Small porkers	3	10	4	4
Lambs	5	0	6	4	Quarter old Pigs	19	0	25	0

Total supply—Beasts, 1,634; sheep and lambs, 9,900; calves, 450; pigs, 380. Foreign supply—Beasts, 380; sheep, 700; calves, 308.

POTATO MARKETS.

SOUTHWARK, Thursday, June 2.—There was a good supply at this market to-day, particularly of home produce, with a fair trade at the following quotations:—York Regents, from 140s to 160s; Kent and Essex ditto, 110s to 130s; ditto Shaws, 100s to 110s; ditto Middlings, 80s to 90s; Scotch Regents, 120s to 130s; ditto Cups, 90s to 100s; Kidneys, 140s to 160s; Foreign, 95s to 105s per ton.

COAL MARKET.

THURSDAY, June 2.—Bate's West Hartley 15s 6d—Carr's Hartley 15s 9d—Chester Main 15s—Davison's West Hartley 15s 9d—Hasting's Hartley 15s 9d—Holywell 16s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 15s 9d—Longridge's West Hartley 15s 9d—North Percy Hartley 15s 6d—Ravensworth West Hartley 15s 9d—Smith's West Hartley 15s 9d—Tanfield Moor 15s—Tanfield Moor Bates 15s—Townley 15s—Walker Primrose 14s 3d—Hettons Lyons Main 15s 9d—Birchgrove Graigola 22s—Grey's West Hartley 15s 3d—Llangennech 23s—Sidney's Hartley 15s 9d. Wall's-end:—Gosforth 15s 3d—Harton 15s 3d—Hedley 15s 3d—Framwellgate 15s 3d—Bell 15s 6d—Kepier Grange 16s—Lambton 17s—Whitwell 15s—Cassop 16s 3d—Heugh Hall 16s 6d—South Kelloe 16s 6d—Tees 17s—Pease's West 15s. Ships at market, 295; sold 109; unsold, 187.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The market is very firm, but there is not much offering, nearly all the late arrivals being held for public sales next week, on the 9th and 10th inst.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The demand for either Welsh or Staffordshire manufactured iron is only to a moderate extent, but trouble with the workmen is rather anticipated on the score of wages; several of the works in Wales being already partially stopped, owing to the strike. In Scotch pig iron there has been a large business doing, or shipment at higher rates than last week, but the market closes hardly so firm as at the commencement of the week. The price of copper has been reduced 1d per lb on manufactured and 9/ 10s per ton on tile. Other metal generally rather on the decline with dull markets.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

ST PETERSBURG, May 21.

CORN.—There is some inquiry both for wheat and rye: of the former 2,000 chet taken for August delivery, at 23½ ro: of the latter 5,000 chets on the spot, bts foreign houses, at 14½ ro, and the demand continues, both on the spot and on contract.

DEALS.—Nothing done, many holders asking 7 ro (24½ ro bco) for redwood.

FLAX.—Dull with nothing doing in the absence of the dealers.

HEMP.—Small purchases have been making on the spot, at 91 to 90 for clean, 86 to 85 for outshot, and 80 for half-clean. On contract it is dull, and our lower quotations would be accepted.

LINSEED.—For August delivery 2,000 chets Morshansk taken at 27 ro, and 1,000 chets Kalugin, at 25 ro with an advance; and 23 ro paid for Morshansk on the spot.

TALLOW has declined, without much business, to 138, 10 down, for August, at which a few things have been done. Estimates of supply have not altered materially, being, including town-melted and winterin, stocks, and deducting local consumption, about 193,000 casks for shipment.

The Gazette.

Friday, May 27.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Cowburn and Co., Manchester, coachbuilders—Billing and Laing, Birmingham, brassfounders—Powell and Co., Old Bond street, patentee clothiers; as far as regards S. Powell—Bridges and Stevens, North Woolwich, builders—Taylor, Stott, and Schofield, Spotland, coal proprietors—Vickers and Jervis, Sheffield, attorneys-at-law—Mansfield and Son, Burton-on-Trent, machinists—Faulkner and Marsh, Crescent, Hackney road, confectioners—Lynch and Inglis, Manchester, machinists—Glover and Son, Bucklersbury, accountants—Howe and Co., Coventry, silk dyers—Royston and Hawkins, Bradford, Yorkshire, weighing machine makers—Harrington and Waller, Barnsbury place, Islington, greengrocers—Atkinson and Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, commission agents—Geo and Chorlton, Liverpool, starch manufacturers—East India Tea Company, Great St Helen's, Bishopsgate street; as far as regards F. Gye—Neale and Co., Liverpool, hollowware manufacturers—Wilkinson, Townsend, and Wilkinson, Huddersfield, wholesale tradesmen; as far as regards J. Wilkinson—Drake and Co., Paddock, near Huddersfield, manufacturing chymists—Oliver, brothers, Redruth, Cornwall, furnishing ironmongers—Roffey and Sowyer, Upper Ground street, Blackfriars, and Corn Exchange, Mark lane, corn merchants—The Malago Vale Coal Company, Bristol—Alexander and Co., Glasgow, and elsewhere, Turkey-red dyers; as far as regards R. Alexander—Falconer and Co., Glasgow, shirtmakers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

T. Bull, Greenwich, lankeeper—first div of 4s 4½d, any Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.

H. Capper, Milton-next-Gravesend, licensed victualler—first div of 2s 1½d, any Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.

R. Ellis, Dean street, Southwark, provision broker—final div of 9 2-5d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

W. J. Stirling, Bow Churchyard, merchant—final div of 7-12d, on Tuesday, June 7, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

J. G. Lacy, Great St Helen's, Bishopsgate street, gun manufacturer—first div of 1s 6d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

W. Williams and R. M. Marchant, Great George street, Westminster, and elsewhere, contractors—div of 10s, on new proofs, and interest on all the proofs, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

J. and J. Jarvis, Great Bush lane, wine merchants—second div of 1 7-10d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.
R. Bateman and R. Hardwicke, Carey street, Lincoln's-inn, printers—second div of 5½d, any Monday, at Mr Cannon's, Aldermanbury.
R. P. Stephens, Liverpool, shipowner—div of 6s 8d, any Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.
T. W. Baker, Walton-on-the-Hill and Liverpool, tobacconist—div of 4s 9d, any Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.
G. Pryde, D. Jones, and J. Gibb, Liverpool, sailmakers—second div of 6¼d, together with a first div of 1s 9d, on new proofs, on Wednesday, June 8, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.
H. James, Rushall, Staffordshire, miller—first div of 1s 10d, on the separate estate, any Thursday before July 31, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. Thomson, Cargill, Perthshire, farmer.

Tuesday, May 31.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Baddeley, Blake, and Co., Liverpool, shipbrokers—Blake, Baddeley, and Co., Liverpool, ship chandlers—Perry and Meacham, Tipton, coal dealers—Mackay and Champion, Austinfriars, ship brokers—Shaw and Co., Berry Brow and Huddersfield, woollen cloth manufacturers—Nuttall, Tasker, and Watson, Manchester, plumbers—Franco, Gardner, and Co., Birmingham, merchants—Hargreaves and Sykes, late of Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff merchants—Jones and Sons, Marchmont street, Burton crescent, drapers—Dangerfield and Bennet, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, patentees for the safety valve and water indicator—Jinks and Son, Leicester, fancy hosiers—Mills and Potter, Liverpool, shipwrights—Hodson and Forrest, Manchester, joiners—Burton, Chase, and Penning, Eye, Suffolk, flax manufacturers; as far as regards D. Penning—Pawson and Smiths, Dewsbury, cloth manufacturers; as far as regards G. Pawson—Shaw and Co., Camomile street, printers—Waller, Oldfield, and Co., Bradford Yorkshire, stuff manufacturers: as far as regards J. Oldfield—Wills and Co., Bideford, linendrapers—Mason and Co., Sunderland, tailors—J. and T. Hetherington and G. B. Scholes, Manchester, joiners—Barnard, Thomas, and Co., Bristol, accountants—Oakes, Patridge, Shackleton, and Co., East India merchants; as far as regards J. C. Shackleton—R. and H. Whewell, Bolton, printers—Roberts, Barrow, and Wardell, St Martin's court, Leicester square, attorneys; as far as regards S. H. Barrow.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

F. Sadler, Fore street, furnishing undertaker—second div of 1s 2¾d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.
J. Hughesdon and A. Mackay, Calcutta, merchants—first div of 3/ 10s per cent., any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.
G. Caldwell, Ashton-under-Lyne, bootmaker—first div of 1s 1½d, on Tuesday, June 21, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Fraser's, Manchester.
H. and T. James, Rushall, Staffordshire, millers—first div of 15s 2d, on the separate estate of T. James, on any Thursday before the 31st of July, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham.
R. W. Ogilvie, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant—first and final div of 3¾d, on any Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BANKRUPTS.

James Sharp, Queen's road, St John's wood, builder.
Richard Wallis Dare, Lombard street, shoe factor.
Charles Parkinson Benjamin Laing, Port of London and Island of Dominica, master mariner.
William Pulford, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, cardwainer.
Jonathan Waddington, jun., Wigan, draper.
John Malley, Lancaster, silversmith.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. Kay, Dundee, baker.
A. Haggart, Barrhead, bootmaker.
J. Liston, Glasgow, oil manufacturer.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

Charles Parkinson James Laing, merchant, London.
William Long, licensed victualler, Philip street, Back Church lane, St George's-in-the-East.
John Johnson, East India merchant, Great Winchester street.
George Handson Julian, coal dealer, Exeter.
Edward Ridley, tailor, Liverpool.
Henry Warland, builder, Commercial place, City road.
Allan Stewart Hay, shipowner, Old Broad street.
John Todd, distiller, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, May 30.—The railway market to-day was influenced by political considerations, and prices generally were quoted at a decline. Royal Danish closed 2 pm; South-Eastern of France, ¾ to 1 pm; Central of France, 1½ to ¾ pm; and Grand Trunk of Canada, ¼ dis. to par. Sales of Australian land and bank shares were freely effected, and again caused an unfavourable reaction in that department. In those connected with mining undertakings there was also heaviness, the majority of operators manifesting a disposition to realise. Metcalfe closed 9½ to ⅝ pm; Port Royal, ¾ to 1¼ pm; Jamaica, 4⅝ to ¾ pm; and Sue River, ⅞ to 1 pm. British American Land shares were done at 85, showing a rise of 14 per share, and they were last quoted at 83 to 85. Among miscellaneous descriptions, Berlin Waterworks are ¼ to ⅜ pm; and North of Europe, ¼ dis.; Crystal Palace shares have been in less favour this afternoon.

TUESDAY, May 31.—The railway market was generally languid to-day, and prices were affected by the increased demand for money. Foreign descriptions were heavy, and sales caused a further decline. Royal Danish were last quoted 1⅞ to 2¼ pm; South-Eastern of France, ⅝ to ¾ pm; Grand Trunk of Canada, ⅞ to 1 dis.; and Central of France, 1 to 1¼ pm. The shares of the Australian land and bank companies showed no particular activity, and quotations were flat. British American receded, and left off 74 to 77. In Australian and Jamaica mines very little was done, and prices in most cases were lower. Metcalfe closed 7½ to 8 pm; Port Royal, 1½ to ⅞ pm; Jamaica, 4¼ to ⅝ pm; and Sue River, ⅝ to ¾ pm. Among miscellaneous, Berlin Waterworks are ¼ to ⅜ pm; North of Europe Steam ¼ dis.; and Melbourne Dock Company, ¼ dis. to ½ pm.

WEDNESDAY, June 1.—The railway market was unfavourably affected by a pressure of sales, and most descriptions showed a decline. Royal Danish were last quoted 1½ to 2 pm; South-Eastern of France, ¼ to ½ pm; Central of France, ½ to 1 pm; and Grand Trunk, ⅝ to ¾ dis. The shares of the Australian land and bank companies were heavy in consequence of the prevailing panic. Mining descriptions were generally lower, the dealers in every case attempting to realise. Metcalfe left off 6 to 7 pm; Jamaica, 3 to 4 pm; Port Royal, ½ to 1½ pm; and Sue River, ⅜ to ½ pm. Berlin Waterworks closed par to ¼ pm. Crystal Palace shares were not greatly influenced by the universal heaviness, but they were quoted at a slight decline.

THURSDAY, June 2.—Business in the railway market to-day was heavy, and the continued pressure of sales caused a further reaction in prices. French opened at an advance, owing to the receipt of higher quotations from Paris, but they again showed a tendency to decline before the close of the afternoon. Royal Danish were last quoted 1½ to 2 pm; Central of France, 1 to ½ pm; South-Eastern of France, ½ to ⅝ pm; and Grand Trunk of Canada, 1 to ¼ dis. The shares of the Australian land and bank companies were depressed, particularly Australian Agricultural and Peel River. Union Bank of Australia were, however, done at 76. Mining shares of every class showed a decline, but those like the Jamaica, bearing large premiums, were chiefly affected. Metcalfe left off 5¼ to 6½ pm; Jamaica, 3 to ¼ pm; and Sue River, ⅜ to ½ pm. The shares of the Crystal Palace Company were rather lower. Berlin Waterworks left off par to ¼ pm.

FRIDAY, June 3.—Railway shares have been all worse, the fall being about ¼ to ½ per cent. French shares have been depressed ¼ to ½ per cent.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to May 28, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on May 28 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON

☞ Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
British Plantation.	1852 tons	1853 tons	1852 tons	1853 tons	1852 tons	1853 tons
West India	30,618	22,487	33,872	28,122	20,048	8,962
East India	25,501	20,526	22,161	14,886	27,761	17,741
Mauritius	16,529	20,902	12,144	17,955	12,404	7,671
Foreign	...	...	10,632	10,427	...	...
	72,648	63,915	79,649	81,490	60,208	34,394
Foreign Sugar	Exported					
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla	4,866	1,846	2,042	1,887	7,077	4,960
Havana	1,052	2,544	5,902	1,618	9,040	9,441
Porto Rico	1,376	478	1,041	799	2,446	1,110
Brazil	871	3,476	4,486	3,111	8,212	6,012
	8,175	8,284	13,471	7,415	26,769	21,523

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—

	s	d	
From the British Possessions in America	24	9½	per cwt.
— Mauritius	25	5½	—
— East Indies	26	9½	—
The average price of the three is	25	3½	—

MOLASSES.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
West India	1,551	823	3,782	1,806	2,896	555

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal
W. India	765,045	667,449	411,075	503,460	493,155	507,105	1,344,870	933,165
E. India	108,000	60,300	136,890	61,425	43,605	4,185	152,418	135,720
Foreign	6,380	22,140	16,785	19,350	2,520	1,980	92,430	77,580
	879,425	749,889	564,750	584,235	539,280	513,270	1,589,718	1,146,465

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	10,770	10,135	1,114	1,504	10,471	13,499	19,796	18,615
Foreign	4,677	4,338	2,052	2,338	1,081	1,707	6,353	4,585
	15,447	14,473	3,166	3,842	11,552	15,206	26,149	23,200

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	3,284	1,460	800	1,284	3,864	4,370	8,678	6,692
Ceylon	69,611	42,775	19,195	16,707	68,136	75,166	186,078	182,020
Total BP.	72,895	44,235	19,995	17,991	72,000	79,536	194,756	188,712
Mocha	5,131	15,786	1,198	1,957	7,534	7,971	9,358	23,679
Foreign EI.	2,677	3,139	1,844	473	3,292	3,731	11,161	11,148
Malabar	...	...	1	175	189	846	399	730
St Domingo	...	3,361	25	382	3	1,136	2,838	4,691
Hav. & P Ric	...	...	855	67	229	1,207	3,861	6,691
Brazil	19,084	14,710	15,845	10,254	16,335	23,758	41,296	32,605
African	14	103	...	...	...	356	647	278
Total For.	26,906	37,099	19,438	13,308	27,582	39,005	69,555	79,722
Grand tot.	99,801	81,314	39,433	31,299	99,582	118,541	264,311	268,434

RICE.

British EI.	Tons 3,683	Tons 6,761	Tons 4,631	Tons 1,810	Tons 6,731	Tons 8,581	Tons 12,317	Tons 11,615
Foreign EI.	482	773	377	204	418	478	957	1,694
Total	4,165	7,534	5,008	2,014	7,149	9,059	13,274	13,309
PEPPER	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White	65	103	...	5	63	100	111	101
Black	123	745	122	630	419	690	1,408	1,640
	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
NUTMEGS	463	648	84	106	478	251	955	1,373
Do. Wild	...	...	3	...	31	7	553	560
CAS. LIG.	2,548	300	1,775	1,020	562	512	1,692	477
CINNAMON	3,549	1,989	2,318	2,140	243	372	3,921	3,071
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO	9,358	9,863	8,261	7,357	1,699	1,767	5,301	5,630

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL	Serons 5,539	Serons 2,345	Serons ...	Serons ...	Serons 3,847	Serons 5,501	Serons 10,934	Serons 5,587
LAC DYE	chests 1,249	chests 2,990	chests ...	chests ...	chests 1,643	chests 2,538	chests 7,263	chests 10,143
LOGWOOD	tons 1,560	tons 1,062	tons ...	tons ...	tons 1,744	tons 1,276	tons 950	tons 191
FUSTIC	318	537	...	...	417	1,535	1,458	426

INDIGO.

East India	chests 4,123	chests 6,723	chests ...	chests ...	chests 13,767	chests 13,808	chests 23,233	chests 22,039
Spanish	serons 1,996	serons 1,158	serons ...	serons ...	serons 1,202	serons 1,473	serons 1,267	serons 1,106

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of Potass	tons 3,511	tons 4,420	tons ...	tons ...	tons 3,539	tons 5,079	tons 2,669	tons 3,022
Nitrate of Soda	1,762	495	...	...	1,515	452	713	165

COTTON.

American	bags 700	bags 847	bags ...	bags ...	bags 275	bags 761	bags 976	bags 762
Brazil	40	...	...	...	40	38	82	44
East India	8,438	60,634	...	...	19,034	27,395	42,771	78,777
Liverpl., all kinds	1,035,213	1,058,461	83,390	99,290	838,980	791,790	846,130	745,190
Total	1,044,391	1,119,942	83,390	99,290	858,339	819,894	891,961	824,773

COMMERCIAL TIMES
Weekly Price Current.

☞ *The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.*

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add Five per cent to duties, for spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, timber.

Ashes *duty free*

First sort Pot, U.S.	p cwt	25s 6d	28s 6d
Montreal		25 6	26 6
First sort Pearl, U.S.		28 0	28 6
Montreal		28 0	28 6

Cocoa *duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d.*

West India	per cwt	28 0	39 0
Guayaquil		34 0	35 0
Brazil		25 0	28 0

Coffee *duty 3d p lb*

Jamaica, good middling to fine...*bond*,	p cwt	60 0	90 0
fine ord to mid		50 0	58 0
Berbice and Demerara		0 0	0 0
Mocha, garbled		66 0	78 0
ungarbled		44 0	60 0
Ceylon, native, ord to gd		46 0	47 6
plantation, good mid. to fine		61 0	80 0
fine ord. to middling		52 0	60 0
Cheribon & Batavia, yel.		49 0	51 0
pale and mixed		44 0	48 0
Sumatra and Padang		42 0	44 0
Madras and Tellicherry		44 0	60 0
Malabar and Mysore		42 0	47 0
St Domingo		44 0	46 0
Brazil, ord to fine ord		39 0	45 0
fine fine ord to gd mid		46 0	56 0
Costa Rica		46 0	78 0
Havana and Cuba, mid. to fine		58 0	65 0
fine and fine fine ord		46 0	54 0
ord and good ord		40 0	45 0
Porto Rico & La Guayra		46 0	65 0

Cotton *duty free*

Surat	per lb	0 3½	0 4½
Bengal		0 3½	0 3½
Madras		0 3½	0 4½
Pernam		0 0	0 0
Bowed Georgia		0 5½	0 6½
New Orleans		0 0	0 0
Demerara		0 0	0 0
St Domingo		0 0	0 0
Egyptian		0 0	0 0
Smyrna		0 0	0 0

Drugs & Dyes *duty free*

COCHINEAL			
Honduras silver	per lb	3 9	4 3
black		4 6	5 8
Mexican silver		3 8	3 11
black		4 2	4 9
LAC DYE			
D T		2 0	2 4
B Mirzapore		1 10	1 11
TURMERIC			
Bengal	per cwt	11 6	13 6
Java and Madras		9 0	12 6
China		0 0	0 0
TERRA JAPONICA			
Cutch		37 0	0 0
Gambier		32 0	0 0

Dyewoods *duty free*

	£	s	£ s
BRASIL WOOD	per ton	0 0	0 0
CAMWOOD		18 0	28 15
FUSTIC, Cuba		9 10	10 0
Jamaica		5 10	6 0
Savanilla		5 10	6 0
St Domingo		5 0	0 0
Zante		7 0	9 0
LOGWOOD, Campeachy		7 5	7 10
Honduras		5 10	5 15
Jamaica		5 5	5 10
St Domingo		3 15	4 0
NICARAGUA WOOD			
Lima		16 10	17 15
solid		14 0	15 0
small and middling		8 0	12 0
RED SAUNDERS		5 5	5 15
SAPAN WOOD, Bimas		12 0	14 0

Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, *duty 25s p cwt*,		s	s
new		0 0	0 0
old		0 0	0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond		2 10	2 12
bitter	nom.	0 0	0 0
Currants, *duty 15s per cwt*			
Zante & Cephal. new		2 10	3 0
old		2 7	3 15
Patras, old		3 2	3 12
Figs *duty 15s per cwt*			
Turkey, new,	p cwt d p	2 5	2 15
Spanish		0 0	0 0
Plums *duty 20s per cwt*			
French	per cwt d p	0 0	0 0
Imperial cartoon, new		0 0	0 0
Prunes, *duty 7s*, new	d p	1 9	1 10
Raisins *duty 15s per cwt*			
Denia, new,	p cwt d p	1 9	1 12
Valentia, new		1 14	2 4
Smyrna, black		1 16	0 0
red and Eleme		2 1	2 7
Sultana, new, nom		3 0	3 5
Muscatel, new,		3 7	4 10

Flax *duty free*

	£	s	£ s
Riga, P T R	per ton	42 0	55 0
St Petersburgh, 12 head		0 0	0 0
9 head		0 0	0 0
Friesland		35 0	52 0

Hemp *duty free*

St Petersburgh, clean, new	per ton	37 0	0 0
outshot		0 0	0 0
half cleaned		25 0	0 0
Riga, Rhine		39 0	0 0
Manilla, *free*		43 0	46 0
East Indian SUNN		0 0	0 0
Jute		15 0	18 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb

		s	d	s	d
B A and M Vid. dry		0	5	0	8
Do. & R Grande, salted		0	5	0	5½
Brazil, dry	per qr	0	5	0	7
dry salted		0	4½	0	6½
salted		0	4		4½
Rio, dry		0	5	0	7
Lima & Valparaiso, dry		0	5½	0	6½
Cape, salted		0	3½	0	5
New South Wales		0	3	0	4
New York		0	0	0	0
East India		0	4	0	9½
Kips, Russia, dry		0	10	0	11
S America Horse, p hide		6	0	9	6
German	do	0	0	0	0

Indigo *duty free*

Bengal	per lb	4 10	7 5
Oude		3 0	6 8
Madras		2 0	5 3
Kurpah		3 0	6 8
Manilla		0 0	0 0
Spanish		3 0	6 1
Caracca		0 0	0 0

Leather, per lb

Crop Hides	30 to 45 lb	0 10	1 1
do.	50 65	0 11	1 3
English Butts	16 24	1 1	1 5
do	28 36	1 1	1 10
Foreign do	16 25	1 0	1 3
do	28 36	1 3	1 5
Calf Skins	20 35	1 0	1 6
do	40 60	1 2	1 9
do	80 100	1 1	1 5
Dressing Hides		1 1	1 3
Shaved do		1 2	1 6
Horse Hides, English		0 8	0 11
do Spanish, per hide		9 0	12 0
Kips, Petersburgh, p er lb		1 1	1 6
do East India		0 10	1 6

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c.	lb	1 0	0 0
Bottoms		1 1	0 0
Old		0 10	0 0
Touch cake,	p ton	£108	0 0
Tile		108	0 0
IRON per ton		£	£ s
Bars, &c. British		9 0	0 0
Nail rods		10 0	0 0
Hoops		12 0	0 0
Sheets		13 0	0 0
Pig, No 1, Wales		4 15	0 0
Bars, &c.		8 10	0 0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde		2 15	0 0
Swedish, in bond		11 10	0 0
LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig		24 10	0 0
sheet		26 0	0 0
red lead		26 10	0 0
white do		30 10	0 0
patent shot		27 0	0 0
Spanish pig, in bond		23 10	0 0
STEEL, Swedish, in kgs		20 0	0 0
in faggots		0 0	0 0
SPELTER, for. per ton		22 10	0 0
TIN *duty B.P. 3s p cwt. For. 6s*			
English blocks, p ton		108 0	0 0
bars		109 0	0 0
Banca, in bond, nom.		nominal	
Straits do		0 0	0 0
TIN PLATES, per box			
Charcoal, I C		35s 0d	0s 0d
Coke, I C		25 0	0 0

Molasses *duty B.P. 3s 9d, For. 5s 3d*

British best, d p	p cwt	0 0	0 0
Patent		0 0	0 0
B. P. West India		0 0	0 0

Oils—Fish

	£	s	£ s
Seal, pale, p 252 gal	d p	32 15	33 0
Yellow		31 0	31 10
Sperm		90 0	91 0
Head matter		92 0	93 0
Cod		33 10	33 15
South Sea		35 15	36 0
Olive, Galipoli	per tun	62 9	63 10
Spanish and Sicily		64 0	65 0
Palm	per ton	36 0	36 10
Cocoa Nut		38 10	40 10
Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn)		36 10	36 0
Linseed		27 15	28 0
Black Sea	p qr	46 6d	0s 0d
St Petersbg Morshank		44 0	0 0
Do cake (English)	pr ton	8l 0s	0l 0s
do Foreign		6 15	9 0
Rape, do		5 0	0 0

Provisions—*All articles duty paid.*

Butter—Waterford		86s 0d	90s 0d
Carlow		0 0	0 0
Cork thirds	new	90 0	0 0
Limerick		90 0	0 0
Freisland, fresh		90 0	0 0
Kiel and Holstein, fine		94 0	0 0
Leer		88 0	0 0
Bacon, singed—Waterf		66 0	68 0
Limerick		66 0	0 0
Hams—Westphalia		0 0	0 0
Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder		68 0	72 0
Cork and Belfast do		69 0	70 0
Firkin and keg Irish		60 0	64 0
American & Canadian		0 0	0 0
Cask do do		60 0	0 0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p b.		0 0	0 0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc		135 0	140 0
Inferior		100 0	0 0
Cheese—Edam		48 0	54 0
Gouda		46 0	54 0
Canter		20 0	0 0
American		56 0	60 0

Rice *duty B. P. 6d p cwt, For. 1s*

Carolina	per cwt	21 0	34 0
Bengal, yellow & white		8 6	11 6
Madras		8 6	9 6
Java and Manilla		8 6	12 6

Sago *duty 6d per cwt.*

Pearl, per cwt		18 0	24 0

Saltpetre. Rough, p cwt 24 0 28 0
English, refined 28 6 29 0

NITRATE OF SODA 19 0 0 0

Seeds

		s	d	s	d
Caraway, for. old,	p cwt	0	0	0	0
Ling. new 46s 56s		0	0	0	0
Canary	per qr	40	0	42	0
Clover, red	per cwt	45	0	55	0
white		52	0	60	0
Coriander		12	0	16	0
Linseed, foreign	per qr	45	0	50	0
English		56	0	58	0
Mustard, br,	p bush	9	0	12	0
white		6	0	10	0
Rape per last of 10 qrs		£32	0	£35	0

Silk *duty free*

Sardah	per lb	15	0 17 6
Cossimbuzar		12	0 15 6
Gonatea		12	6 16 0
Comercolly		12	0 19 0
Bauleah, &c.		0	0 0
China, Tsatlee		16	0 19 0
RAWS—White Novi		26	6 30 0
Fossombrone		23	0 25 6
Bologna		20	0 22 6
Friuli		18	0 23 6
Royals		20	0 21 0
Do superior		22	0 23 0
Bergam		22	0 25 6
Milan		22	0 25 6
ORGANSINES			
Piedmont, 22-24		28	6 29 6
Do 24-26		27	0 28 0
Milan & Bergam, 18-22		28	0 29 0
Do 24-26		26	6 27 0
Do 28-32		26	0 0 0
TRAMS—Milan, 22-24		26	6 27 6
Do 24-28		24	6 25 6
BRUTIAS—Short reel		14	9 15 0
Long do		13	6 14 0
PERSIANS		12	3 13 3

Spices. *in bond*

PEPPER, Malabar	per lb	0 3½	0 4½
Eastern		0 3½	0 4
white		0 9	1 3
PIMENTO, *duty 5s*, mid. and good		0 5½	0 5½
CINNAMON *duty B. P. 3d p lb, For. 6d*			
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3		1 5	2 8
Malabar & Tellicherry		0 9	1 9
CAS. LIGNEA, *duty B. P. 1d p lb, For 3d.*	per cwt	120 0	130 0
CLOVES, *duty 6d*			
Amboyna and Bencoolen	p lb	0 7½	1 1
Bourbon and Zanzibar		0 7	0 7½
GINGER *duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s*			
East India com.	p cwt	20 0	21 6
African		21 0	22 0
MACE, *duty 2s 6d*			
1 and 2	p lb	2 6	3 0
NUTMEGS, *duty 2s 6d*		2 0	3 10

Spirits—Rum *duty B.P. 8s 2d p gall, For. 15s*

Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P,			
per gal	*bond*	2 8	2 10
30 to 35		3 0	3 8
fine marks		4 0	5 0
Demerara, 10 to 20 O P		2 2	2 4
30 to 40		2 6	2 8
Leeward I., P to 5 O P		1 10	1 11
East India, proof		1 9	1 10
Brandy *duty 15s a gal*			
Vintage of 1st brands	1847	p 7 6	hd7 8
	1848	7 4	7 6
	1849	7 2	7 4
	1850	7 0	7 2
	1851	6 10	7 0
Geneva, common		2 3	2 2
Fine		2 8	2 8
Corn spirits, *duty paid*		10 0	0 0
Malt spirits, ditto		11 0	12 6

Sugar *duty B. P. 10s or 11s 6d p cwt, For. 13s, 14s, or 15s 2d*

British plantation, yellow		24 6	29 0
brown		21 0	24 6
Mauritius, yellow		23 6	28 0
brown		16 0	23 0
Bengal, grys., good yellow and white		27 6	31 6
Benares, grey and white		25 0	29 6
Date, yellow		21 0	25 0
ord to fine brown		16 6	20 6
Penang, grey and white		24 0	27 0
brown and yellow		19 0	23 6
Madras, grainy yellow and white		24 0	30 0
brown and soft yellow		17 0	23 6
Siam and China, white		22 0	25 0
brown and yellow		17 0	21 0
Manilla, yellow and grey brown		20 6	21 0
Java, grey and white		17 0	20 0
brown and yellow		23 0	26 6
Havana, white		17 0	22 6
brown and yellow		27 0	31 0
Brazil, grey and white		20 0	26 6
brown and yellow		20 6	25 0
Porto Rico, muscov. ord. brown to fine		17 0	20 0
REFINED *duty Br. 13s 4d, For. 20s 8d*		19 0	26 6
Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined 12s 6d, bastards 10s			
Do loaves, 6 to 10 lb	*lyres*	50s 0d	51s 0d
Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb		48 6	49 0
Titlers, equal to stand		47 0	48 0
Ordinary lumps, 45 lb		46 6	0 0
Wet lumps		41 6	43 0
Pieces		36 0	41 0
Bastards		27 6	35 0
Treacle		17 0	18 6
In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb		43 0	45 0
6 lb loaves		37 0	0 0
10 lb do		36 0	0 0
14 lb do		34 0	0 0
Titlers, 20 to 28 lb		31 6	32 0
Lumps, 40 to 43 lb		31 6	0 0
Crushed		31 0	31 6
No. 2		0 0	0 0

SUGAR—REF. *cont. pds*

Dutch superior	per cwt	30 6	0 0
No. 1		29 6	0 0
No. 2 and 3		27 6	28 6
Belgian crushed, No. 1		32 6	0 0
No. 2		27 0	0 0
Pieces, &c.		27 0	29 0
Bastards		23 6	0 0
Treacle		17 6	0 0

Tallow

Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt			
N. Amer. melted,	p cwt	0 0	0 0
St Petersburgh, 1st Y C		47 3	47 6
N. S. Wales		46 0	47 6

Tar—Stockholm, p brl 15 6 16 0
Archangel 18 0 18 6

Tea *duty 1s 0d per lb*

Congou, com to but mid	*bd*	0 11½	1 0
rs. str. and str. blk. lf.		1 0¾	1 3
fine and Pekoe kinds		1 4½	2 0
Souchong, but mid to fine		1 0	2 0
Pekoe, flowery		1 4	4 0
orange		0 0	0 0
scented		1 2	2 2
Oolong		1 1	1 9
Hyson Skin		0 10	1 0
Twankay		1 0	1 1
Hyson, common		1 4	1 5
middling to good		1 8	1 11
fine		2 0	3 0
Young Hyson, Canton		1 1	1 2
fresh and Hyson kinds		1 5	2 4
Gunpowder, Canton		1 1	1 4
fresh and Hyson kinds		1 6	3 6
Imperial		1 0	2 0

Timber

		s	d	s	d
Duty, foreign 7s 6d, B.P. 1s per load.					
Dantzic and Memel	St	72	d to	80	0
Riga		75	0 —	77	0
Swedish		64	0 —	70	0
Canada red pine		70	0 —	80	0
— yellow pine, large		70	0 —	85	0
New Brunswick do. large		85	0 —	95	0
— do. small		60	0 —	68	0
Quebec oak		100	0 —	110	0
Baltic —		70	0 —	100	0
African — *duty free*		160	0 —	200	0
Indian teake *duty free*		240	0 —	260	0
Wainscot logs, 18ft. each		75	0 —	105	0
Deals, *duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per 120 sd.*					
Norway per 120 of 12ft		£19	to	26	
Swedish — 14ft		20	—	26	
Russian, Petersburg standard		18	—	18	
Canada 1st pine		16	—	18	
— 2nd		12½	—	13½	
— sprace, per 120 12ft		17s	—	21	
Dantzic deck, each		18s	to	26s	
Staves *duty free*					
Baltic per mille		£150	to	185	
Quebec —		72		75	

Tobacco *duty 3s per lb*

		s	d	s	d
Maryland, per lb, bond		0	3½	0	8
Virginia leaf		0	3½	0	7½
— stript		0	6½	0	10
Kentucky leaf		0	3	0	5¾
— stript		0	5	0	7
Negrohead		0	6	2	0
Columbian leaf		0	11	1	6
Havana		1	0	5	0
Havana cigars, *bd duty 9s*		7	0	14	0

Turpentine *duty For. Spirits 5s*

Rough	per cwt d p	12 0	12 6
Eng. Spirits, without cks		46 6	46 9
Foreign do., with casks		47 6	48 0

Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb

Fleeces, So. Down hogs		19s 6s	19s 6s
Half-bred hogs		18 0	19 0
Kent fleeces		16 10	17 10
S. Down ewes & wethers		17 0	17 10
Leicester do		16 10	16 10
Sorts—Clothing, picklock		19 0	20 0
Prime and picklock		18 0	18 10
Choice		17 0	17 10
Super		16 0	16 10
Combing—Wether mat		20 10	21 0
Picklock		18 10	19 10
Common		16 10	17 0
Hog matching		23 10	24 10
Picklock matching		18 10	19 10
Super do		16 10	17 10
FOREIGN—*duty free.*—Per lb			
Spanish:—		s	d	s	d
Leonesa, R's, F's, & S		1	5	1	6
Segovia		1	3	1	4
Caceres		1	2	1	4
Soria		1	2	1	3
Seville		1	0	1	2
German, Saxon, and Prussian — 1st and 2d Elect		3	3	4	6
prima		2	6	3	0
secunda		2	0	2	4
tertia		1	8	1	11
Moravian, Bohemian, and Hungarian — Electoral		3	6	5	0
prima		2	9	3	3
secunda		2	2	2	8
tertia		1	9	2	0
Lamb's		2	3	4	0
Australian and V D L					
Combing and Clothing		1	2	2	4½
Lambs		1	0¾	2	4½
Locks and Pieces		0	8½	1	8
Grease		0	7	1	2
Skin and Slipe		0	8½	1	9
S. Australian & Swan River					
Combing and Clothing		1	3	1	8
Lambs		1	2½	1	8½
Locks and Pieces		0	7	1	5½
Grease		0	8	1	2½
Skin and Slipe		0	10½	1	0
Cape—Average Flocks		0	8	1	9
Combing and Clothing		0	10	1	11
Lambs		0	11	1	8
Locks and Pieces		0	10	1	5½
Grease		0	6	1	2½

Wine *duty 5s 6d per gal*

		£	s	£	s.
Port	per pipe	24	0	70	0
Claret	hhd	7	0	44	0
Sherry	butt	10	0	70	0
Madeira	pipe	26	0	60	0

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

No of Shares.	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London: T.	F.
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	29	27½
35000	20	8¾	Ambergate,	6¼	5¾
55500	274s	274s	Birmingham & Stour Valley	10½	......
45600	31	28	Birkenhead Junction	22	......
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	104	102½
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	70	69½
42000	50	50	Chester and Holyhead	23½	22¾
3801	50	50	Cork and Bandon	21½	21
18671	50	45	Dublin and Belfast Junction	49	47½
22800	25	25	East Anglian	6	5¾
10000	18	18	— (18l E. and H.)	4½	......
Stock	20	20	Eastern Counties	13½	13½
10800	25	25	Eastern Union, class A	11	......
38000	25	25	— class B and C	7½	7½
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	74½	73½
12000	50	50	E. & W. India Docks & Birm.	56	......
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	74½	70
Stock	...	100	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	32	30
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	89	88
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, A	57	52
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, B	136	134
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & West (I.)	113	112
Stock	100	100	Great Western	90½	89½
18000	50	50	Lancaster and Carlisle	96	......
18000	16⅔	11⅓	— Thirds	25½	......
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	80½	79½
126819	20	15	— Fifths	12	11¾
71656	20	11½	— West Riding Union	8½	8½
18400	50	50	Leeds Northern	17	16¾
111900	11⅛	11⅛	London and Blackwall	9¾	9½
40000	10	5	London, Tilbury, &c.	7	......
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, & S.Coast	105	104
Stock	100	100	London & North Western	117¾	117¼
65611	20	12	— Fifths	14½	14
70000	10	1	— £10 Shares M. & B.(c)	2¾	2½
Stock	100	100	London and South Western	90	......
—	50	42½	— New 50l	37½	......
...	40	34	— New 40l	30	......
6700	25	25	Londonderry and Coleraine	13	......
6800	25	25	Londonderry & Enniskillen	21	......
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Linc.	30½	30¾
Stock	100	100	Midland	74½	74½
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	44	41½
Stock	100	100	Newmarket	53	......
22220	25	17½	Newport and Hereford	14½	......
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	55	53½
Stock	100	100	North British	36	35
168500	20	17½	North Staffordshire	12¾	12¾
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn	54½	53
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	97	96
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland	61	61
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Birmingham	66	......
Stock	100	100	— L. & N. Western Guar.	76	......
6000	26⅔	All	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.)	19	......
18000	13⅓	All	— Halves	9½	......
21880	20	20	— Oswestry	15	......
65000	20	6¼	Shropshire Union	3¾	3½
10000	50	50	South Devon	21	20
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	74½	74½
...	50	50	South Wales	37	36
—	20	15	South Yorkshire & River Dun	14	......
7500	20	17	Vale of Neath	16½	15½
12500	20	20	Waterford and Kilkenny	10½	......
15000	50	50	Waterford and Limerick	34	......
16065	20	14	West Cornwall	10	......

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London. T.	F.
Stock	100	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	71½	71
109621	25	20	— Extensions	13	......
...	25	11½	— G. N. E. Purchase	9½	9½
Stock	100	100	York and North Midland	64	62½
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.		
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	108	......
9000	50	50	Clydesdale Junction	56	......
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, guar. 6 pc	152	......
10100	25	25	Gloucester & Dean Forest	34	......
8000	50	50	Hull & Selby	114	......
8000	25	25	— Halves	57	......
8000	12½	12½	— Quarters	28½	......
43077	Av.	12½	London and Greenwich	14½	......
11136	20	20	— Preference	27	......
6000	20	20	Lowestoff, guar. 4 per cent	100	......
82500	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxtn, & Mtlock	3½	......
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	108	107½
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 p ct	67	......
Stock	100	100	Royston and Hitchen	153	......
Stock	100	100	— Shepreth Extension	153	......
78750	12	9½	South Staffordshire	8½	......
2880	25	25	Wear Valley, guar. 6 per ct.	34	33½
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	106½	105½
			PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	95	......
..	100	100	Bristol and Exeter, 4 pr cent	109	......
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10l	110	108½
...	15	15	Chester and Holyhead	20½	......
24000	6½	6½	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn. Junc	6½	......
34285	3½	3½	East Anglian (3l 10s), 6 pr ct	4½	......
...	5	5	— (5l), 7 per cent	5½	......
37522	7½	2	— (late 7l 17s), 5 per ct ..	3½	......
144000	6¾	6¾	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent, No. 1	6¾	6¾
144000	6⅝	6¾	— No. 2	6¾	6½
Stock	10	10	— New 6 per cent	15	14½
15000	20	20	EasternUnionScrip (gr. 6pr ct	18½	......
110000	5	5	Edin., Perth, & Dundee, 5½lpct	3½	......
93080	12½	12½	Great Northern, 5 per cent	131	129½
60000	12½	12½	— 5 per cent Redeemable at 10 per cent pm	113	113
81000	10	5	— 4½ per cent Scrip	6½	6
50000	6½	6½	Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Eighths	8½	......
10000	50	6	GtWstrn(Berks&HntsEx)6pc	7½	......
Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 4½ pr ct	108	107
Stock	100	100	— con. red. 4 per cent	103	......
Stock	100	100	— irred. 4 per cent	105	104
48444	20	6	Lancashire & Yorkshire, F.20l	6½	......
Stock	100	100	— 6 per cent	154	......
Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar. 6 per cent	157	154
34142	50	5	London & S. W., Cons. thirds	9	......
10310	12½	All	L'derry and Coleraine halves	11	......
7840	12½	All	L'derry & Enniskillen halves	14½	......
18000	25	25	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, Quarters, No. 1	9	......
87200	10	10	— New, 16l	11	10½
172300	6	3	— 6l	3½	3½
Stock	100	100	MidlandConsolidated. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 p cent	152	150½
Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5½ per cnt	118	......
Stock	100	100	— 5 per cent. pref.	122	......

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London. T.	F.
Stock	100	100	North British	117	115
58500	20	20	North Staffordshire	20½	......
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn, 15l, 6 per cent	114½	......
19375	8	8	Shrewsbury & Birmingham, New guaranteed	11½	......
17500	10	10	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.) 5 per cent	18½	......
20000	25	25	South Devon	15½	......
Stock	100	100	S. Eastern 4½ per cent. pref.	113	......
Stock	...	All	South Yorkshire, 4 pr ct guar.	20½	......
142395	...	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick, 4l per cent preference	106	......
	17	5	— — —	5½	5½
62956	25	10	York & N. Mid., H. & S. purch.	10½	10⅝
			FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
26000	20	20	Charleroi & Erquelines	15	15
33000	20	8	Dijon and Basancon	13½	......
100000	20	8	Dutch Rhenish	7	6½
50000	20	20	East Indian	25½	25½
50000	20	1	— Extension	2½	......
100000	5	5	Great Indian Peninsular	7¾	7
66000	20	14	Luxembourg	7½	7½
of 20l	10	10	— (Railway)	4½	4½
	5	2½	— (Canal)	1½	......
25000	20	7½	Madras	9½	9½
26595	20	20	Namur and Liege (with int.)	7½	7½
400000	20	20	Northern of France	35½	35½
280063	20	10	Paris and Lyons	27½	26½
80000	20	20	Parisand Orleans	43	......
72000	20	20	Paris and Rouen	45	42½
250000	20	20	Paris & Strasbourg	36½	36½
60000	20	4	Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	9½	......
40000	20	20	Rouen and Havre	21	......
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	9½	8½
26757	8⅓	8⅓	West Flanders	5	4½
50000	20	9	Western of France	20½	......
			MINES.		
100000	1	1	Agua Fria	2½	2½
100000	10s	10s	*Anglo-Californian	1½	1
...	...	2	*Australasian	3	1
20000	20	5	*Australian	3½	3½
50000	1	1	Ave Maria	½	½
10000	35	24½	*Brazil. Imp. (issued at 5lpm)	6	5
20000	1	1	British Australian Gold	1½	1
12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	47	46
100000	5	1	*Colonial Gold	2½	2½
...	14	14	Copiapo	11	11½
350000	100	100	*Copper Miners of England	75	......
8000	25	25	— Pref. 7½ per cent.	34	......
...	...	5	Eng. and Aust. Copper	2½	......
20000	20	20	*General	17	......
11000	3	3	Great Polgooth	3½	......
100000	1	1	Liberty	1½	......
20000	10	9	Mexican & South American	8½	8½
200000	1	1	Nouveau Monde	2½	2½
150000	1	1	Port Philip	1½	1½
7000	30	10½	Santiago de Cuba	7	......
50000	1	1	South Australian	1½	1
6600	10	7	Tin Croft	11	......
43174	28½	28½	*United Mexican	5½	4½
100000	1	½	West Mariposa	1½	⅜
100000	1	1	Yuba	1½	......

* Transferable by stampd deed

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital. 1849	1850	1851	1852	Name of Railway.	Week ending	Receipts. Passengers, parcels, &c. £ s d	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c. £ s d	Total receipts. £ s d	Same week 1852 £	Traffic per mile per week £	Miles open in 1853	1852
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		1853							
1,946,332	1,923,902	26,721	...	...	—	—	Aberdeen	May 21	776 0 0	860 0 0	1636 0 0	1546	21	72	72
513,333	513,265	13,507	1	1½	2½	36s	Belfast & Ballymena	28	442 19 0	287 15 4	730 14 4	676	19	37½	37½
3,150,000	1,980,892	60,027	5	1½	1½	1½	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Chesh.	29	1057 14 2	899 3 7	1956 17 9	1749	59	33	33
4,297,600	3,069,259	35,805	3½	3¼	4½	4s	Bristol and Exeter	22	3647 12 8	1209 13 5	4857 6 1	4419	57	85½	85½
8,859,400	7,745,469	40,981	—	...	5s	1½	Caledonian	15	3656 0 0	6261 0 0	9917 0 0	8210	52	189½	189½
4,339,333	4,223,878	44,462	—	—	...	...	Chester and Holyhead	22	3565 0 0	1219 0 0	4784 0 0	3119	50	94½	94½
1,270,666	983,970	18,497	1	1½	2	2½	Dublin & Drogheda	28	1036 4 4½	255 10 1	1291 14 5½	1003	24	53	53
670,000	457,200	76,200	7½	7	7	10	Dublin & Kingstown	31	......	......	1391 16 3	1144	232	6	6
355,600	257,995	15,404	...	...	...	—	Dundee and Arbroath	29	340 16 6	198 0 7	538 17 1	515	33	16½	16½
866,899	644,149	20,779	1½	...	...	...	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	29	391 18 11	470 0 2	861 19 1	776	98	31	31
1,381,200	1,241,900	19,733	—	—	...	—	East Anglian	15	363 2 4	425 11 6	788 13 10	635	12	68	68
3,591,691	3,244,380	36,453	2½	2½	3	3	Edinburgh & Glasgow	28	......	......	4625 1 10	4112	50	89½	89½
3,333,612	3,113,210	39,912	—	—	—	...	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	29	......	......	2712 16 10	2527	31	78	78
17,439,632	12,887,000	40,022	1½	½	1	2½	Eastern Counties and Norfolk	29	9632 15 5	7156 11 2	16789 6 7	15694	52	322	322
4,169,833	3,756,927	46,382	1	1½	2½	2½	East Lancashire	29	2408 11 6	2434 17 5	4843 8 11	4781	59	81½	79
2,746,666	2,396,737	25,228	—	—	...	...	Eastern Union	29	1271 1 8	1154 16 9	2425 18 5	2150	25	95	95
7,320,500	4,105,116	23,667	1½	2½	2	2½	Glasgow, South Western	21	......	......	4785 5 8	4127	28	171½	171½
10,804,466	10,455,636	36,910	...	...	2	2½	GreatNorthern&EastLincolns.	15	7442 0 9	8425 0 0	15867 0 0	11076	56	285½	241½
4,822,910	3,772,479	20,066	...	3½	69s	4s	Great Southern & Western (I.)	28	3825 9 5	1365 6 6	5190 15 11	4359	27	188	188
21,975,666	16,676,535	50,239	4	4	4½	4	Great Western	29	......	......	21837 12 10	19523	68	319½	264
14,202,045	11,850,444	45,579	3½	2	2½	3	Lancashire & Yorkshire	29	......	......	19206 1 9	17169	73	260	260
2,312,000	1,990,559	22,117	4½	5½	6½	7½	Lancaster & Carlisle	15	3195 0 0	2224 0 0	5419 0 0	4364	60	90	90
37,354,620	29,662,084	53,541	6	5½	5½	5s	London & North Western, &c.	29	31404 17 6	19242 5 11	50647 3 5	49143	91	553½	539½
1,900,933	1,408,270	256,050	9s	11½s	35½s	35½s	London & Blackwall	29	1477 2 5	71 10 0	1548 12 5	1238	282	5½	5½
7,440,930	7,321,640	42,328	3½	4½	96s	84s	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	29	16008 7 10	3010 11 11	19018 19 9	13875	109	172½	172½
12,046,128	8,670,034	34,269	2½	3½	4½	3½	London & South Western	22	11732 0 0	2988 0 0	14720 0 0	11580	56	253½	244½
9,300,532	7,705,663	45,866	—	...	—	...	Man., Sheffld., & Lincolnshire	29	3072 7 3½	3931 19 6½	7004 6 10	7029	41	167½	157½
10,562,160	18,138,289	36,349	2½	3	2½	3½	Midland, Bristol, & Birm.	22	......	......	27165 9 1	2.159	64	498½	498½
2,396,666	1,992,695	15,818	—	4	4	4½	Midland Gt. Western (Irish)	29	......	......	2306 8 10	2383	22	126	126
754,660	571,860	15,456	4½	3½	3½	4	Monklands	28	......	......	978 6 9	936	27	37	37
1,770,000	1,83 ,100	23,536	6	6	4	4	Newcastle and Carlisle	14	1 54 0 0	1742 0 0	2856 0 0	2373	37	78½	60
4,540,666	4,475,108	30,041	2½	...	...	—	North British	22	1765 0 0	2061 0 0	3826 0 0	3602	25	149	146
5,820,000	4,979,665	21,404	...	1	31½s	34½s	North Staffordshire	...	......	......	......	......	...	232	222
1,939,383	1,667,906	33,358	7	5	24s	3½	Scottish Central	29	1256 10 5	1008 9 6	2264 19 11	2078	45	50	50
800,000	653,557	20,423	—	...	15s	2	Scottish Midland Junction	28	296 15 3	[illegible] 13 7	684 18 11	634	22	32	32
1,628,000	1,425,670	20,842	2½	—	—	...	Shrewsbury & Chester	29	736 5 5	1096 14 2	1832 19 7	1651	37	49	49
12,000,000	[illegible]	42,100	3	2½	61½s	61½s	South Eastern	21	15408 0 0	3044 0 0	18452 0 0	13843	61	88½	288
2,583,166	2,070,219	42,100	—	—	1	22s	South Devon	22	1846 16 6½	450 0 0	2296 16 6½	1946	27	58	58
4,144,425	[illegible]	25,572	...	...	15s	2	South Wales	29	......	......	3311 14 6	1668	25	131	100½
2,000,000	1,720,598	21,409	6	3	3½	4	Sth. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole	14	......	......	1527 0 0	1514	20	77	77
1,134,600	1,130,642	23,666	6	6½	7½	7½	Taff Vale	28	......	......	3374 12 6	2331	84	40	40
23,028,4 6	19,158,677	29,337	...	...	—	—	Yrk, Newcastle, & Berwick, York and North Midland, and Leeds Northern	29	9835 3 10	15457 7 0	25092 10 10	22088	37	650	622

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters.

(FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.)

Single Rate of Postage upon Foreign and Colonial Letters when conveyed by packet.

* Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance.

† Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

*** In all cases where a Letter is not specially directed to be sent by any particular route, the rate of postage first mentioned is chargeable.

	under ½ oz	exc. ½ oz
	s d	s d
Aden	†1 10	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Africa, West Coast of	...	*1 0
Alexandria	†1 8	
— via Southampton	...	1 6
— by French Packet, via Marseilles	†1 3	
Algeria	†0 10	
Ascension	...	*1 0
Australia, South or Western	...	*1 0
Austrian dominions	...	†0 8
— via France	†1 4	
— (except Galicia and Silesia) via Hamburg	†1 7	
Austrian Galicia and Silesia, ditto	†1 3	
Azores	...	*1 10
— via Portugal	...	*1 9
Baden	†0 11	
— via Belgium	...	†0 8
— via Holland or Hamburg	†1 3	
Bavaria	†0 11	

HOCK.—THE CABINET CASTLE

Johannisberger of H.H. Prince Metternich, the most renowned of the RHEINGAN WINES, authenticated by seal, brand, and label, signed in autograph, can be obtained of Mr C. ELLIS, Wine Merchant, Richmond, Surrey, and 159 Fenchurch street, London, the only agent for this country.

GOLD CHAINS AND JEWELLERY.

—WATHERSTON and BROGDEN'S Gold Chains by troy weight at realisable value, and the workmanship at wholesale manufacturers' prices. Example:—

	£	s	d
Intrinsic value of a chain of 15-carat gold, weighing 1½ oz	3	19	7
Supposing the workmanship to be	2	0	0
Total	5	19	7

By this arrangement the public will see at a glance the proportion charged for LABOUR compared with the BULLION in a gold chain; and being always able to realise the one, will have only to decide on the value of the other.

An extensive assortment of Jewellery of the first quality, all made at their manufactory, 16 Henrietta street, Covent garden, London. Established A.D. 1798.

N.B. Australian and Californian gold made into articles of jewellery at a moderate charge for the workmanship.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION

A valuable, newly-invented, very small, powerful Waistcoat Pocket Glass, the size of a Walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles, which is found to be invaluable for yachting, and to SPORTSMEN, GENTLEMEN, and GAMEKEEPERS, price 30s, sent free. TELESCOPES.—A new and most important INVENTION in TELESCOPES, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some, 3½ inches, with an extra eye piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double Stars. They supersede every other kind, and are of all sizes for the waistcoat pocket, Shooting, Military purposes, &c. Opera and race course glasses with wonderful powers; a minute object can be clearly seen from 10 to 12 miles distant.—Invaluable, newly-invented preserving Spectacles. Invisible and all kind of Acoustic Instruments for relief of extreme deafness. Messrs S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

PERFUMERY DEPARTMENT.—

METCALFE, BINGLEY, and CO., beg to inform their Customers, and the public in general, that having purchased the Lease and Perfumery Business of the House adjoining their own, they now carry on the MANUFACTURING PERFUMERY BUSINESS in all its branches, and are, in addition to Metcalfe's Alkaline Tooth Powder, &c., Proprietors of the following preparations for the Hair:—Dupuytren's Medicated Balm, also his Medicated Pomade, Robinson's Nutritive Cream, Young's Purified Animal Oil, &c.; and are Importers of Foreign Perfumes, J. M. Farina's Eau de Cologne, &c. The quality of the different articles prepared by M., B., and Co., will, they feel assured, obtain the same character for superiority that they have so long had for their Brushes. At Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co.'s only Establishments, 130 B and 131 Oxford street, second and third doors west from Holles street.

TIVOLI HOTEL AND GARDENS,

GRAVESEND.—These magnificent Gardens, redecorated and embellished, 500 feet in length, are now open. They form a delightful lounge for the lovers of Sculpture, Music, and Painting. Extensive additions and improvements—Swiss Garden—Elaborately Carved Gallery—View of the Country thirty miles round—Italian Garden—Graceful Terraces — Elegant Promenades — Classical Figures: Sculpture—Brilliant Parterres of Flowers—Splendid New Rifle Gallery and Archery Ground—Cosmorama Rooms—Grand Banquet Hall, newly embellished—Splendid Dancing Saloon, capable of holding 500 persons—Grand German Baden Baden Band—Fine Quadrille Band in the ball room and on the lawn, the whole forming a round of attraction not to be surpassed. The Dancing Saloon open every evening. The Hotel Department will be conducted on the most liberal principles. Wines and Spirits of the first quality. Dinners Cooked in the French and English style. Benefit and Philanthropic Societies, Bean Feasts, Wedding Parties, &c., &c., accommodated on the most liberal terms. Rooms for Private Parties. An Ordinary at Half-past 1 o'clock, 1s 6d per head. Ditto, at 4 o'clock, 2s 6d per head. No charge for Admission.

DENT'S PATENT CHRONOMETERS,

CLOCKS, WATCHES, and MARINER'S COMPASS.—FREDERICK DENT (late Rippon) begs to announce that under the will of the late Edward John Dent he has taken that name, and has succeeded to all his patent rights and business, at 61 Strand, and 34 Royal Exchange, and the Turret Clock and Compass Factory, Somerset wharf, Strand.

PALE INDIA ALE AND STOUT,

4s per dozen quarts, 2s 6d per dozen pints; SCOTCH ALE, 5s per dozen quarts, 3s per dozen pints. Delivered free.

Merchants and Captains supplied either for exportation or stores.

PORT and SHERRY, from 30s per dozen; CHAMPAGNE, 42s per dozen.

Address, WOOD and WATSON, 16 Clement's lane, City

THE CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED.

LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to Steaks, Chops, and all Roast Meat, Gravies, Fish, Game, Soup, Curries, and SALAD, and by its invigorating properties enables the stomach to perfectly digest the food.

Sold by the Proprietors, LEA and PERRINS, 19 Fenchurch street, London, and No. 68 Broad street, Worcester; Messrs Barclay and Sons; Crosse and Blackwell; and other oilmen and merchants, London; Messrs Duncan and Son, New York; and by the principal dealers in Sauces generally.

N.B.—The daily use of this aromatic and delicious Sauce is the best safeguard to health.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.—

GODFREY'S EXTRACT of ELDER FLOWERS is strongly recommended for softening, improving, beautifying, and preserving the SKIN, and giving it a blooming and charming appearance, being at once a most fragrant perfume and delightful cosmetic. It will completely remove tan, sunburn, redness, &c., and by its balsamic and healing qualities, render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, scurf, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption; and by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful. Sold in bottles, price 2s 9d, with directions for using it, by all Medicine Vendors and Perfumers.

52 FLEET STREET.—A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.

MR HOWARD, SURGEON DENTIST,

52 Fleet street, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52 Fleet street.—At home from 1 till 5.

ON THE TREATMENT OF INDIGESTION.

By JAMES COCKLE, Surgeon, &c.

The disorders of the digestive organs, which impair the health, have a twofold operation: first, by the local symptoms of indigestion, arising from the detention of ill-digested matters, morbid in quality and quantity; and secondly, by the constitutional disturbance occasioned by the absorption of these matters into the circulation, and powerfully irritating the nervous system. The treatment of such disorders must be palliative and curative: the first, of course, would consist of a regulated diet—the second, of aromatic, tonic, and aperient medicines.

To fulfil these latter indications, COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS and FAMILY APERIENT PILLS are confidently recommended; as, by combining aromatic, tonic, and aperient properties, they remove all oppressive accumulations—regulate the secretion of the liver—strengthen the stomach—induce a healthy appetite—and impart tranquill ty to the nervous system. May be had of all medicine venders in boxes at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d.

Observe.—These pills contain neither mercury, antimony, nor any mineral ingredient.

Just published, gratis

A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

—On the radical cure, by self-treatment, without medicine, of spermatorrhœa, local weakness, involuntary discharges, and other infirmities of man. From the French of Dr B. DE LANEY. "An entirely new and most successful remedy, which is of the highest importance to the afflicted."—Sent gratis and post free, in a sealed envelope, by remitting two post stamps to Mr Henry Brugman, 55 Gracechurch street, London.

ANTAGONISTIC TO SOPHISTRY, PREJUDICE AND EMPIRICISM.

147 Woodcuts, 41 Cases, 2 vols, 1s each, by post 1s 6d.

ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE.

"To be, or not to be, that is the question."

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D. (1841), M.R.C.S. (1827), L.A.C. (1824); 25 years Medical and Forensic Referee in these matters.

Programme:—Advent of Puberty and corresponding Associations—Duties and Casualties of Single Life—Marriage and its considerations—Happy and Fruitful Alliances, mode of securing them—Infelicitous and Infertile ones, their obviation and removal.

Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 39 Cornhill; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; and all booksellers; or by post, from M. R. Culverwell, M.D., 16 Argyll place, Regent street, who may be consulted daily, 10 till 5; evening, 7 till 9.

OFFICERS' BEDSTEADS and BEDDING.

HEAL AND SON BEG TO CALL

the attention of Gentlemen requiring Outfits, to their large stock of portable Bedsteads, Bedding, and Furniture, including Drawers, Washstands, Chairs, Glasses, and every requisite for Home and Foreign Service.

HEAL and SON, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers, 196 Tottenham Court road.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS,

EYEBROWS, &c.—ROSALIE COUPELLE'S CRINUTRIAR is the only preparation that can be relied upon for the growth of hair and whiskers, the restoration of hair in baldness, strengthening weak hair, preventing it falling off, and checking greyness. Persons who have been deceived by similarly named imitations will find that the genuine article has no equal. In pots and bottles 2s each, through all druggists, or sent free by post for 24 penny stamps, addressed to Madame Coupelle, Ely place, Holborn, London. "It restored my hair after everything else had failed."—Miss Small, Dorking. "The young man has now a good pair of whiskers."—Mr Yates, hairdresser, Malton, "It is the only preparation I can recommend."—Dr Ure, Professor of Chemistry.

GUNPOWDER.—THE KAMES

GUNPOWDER COMPANY beg leave to announce that they have now an establishment in London, for the sale of their various descriptions of Powder, manufactured upon the most improved principles, and under highly-skilled superintendence, which may be obtained wholesale on application at their office, 147 Leadenhall street, deliverable from their magazine at Barking Creek, Liverpool, Swansea, or in the Clyde. They confidently recommend for Engineering and Mining purposes their Blasting Powder; and to Sportsmen their Rifle, and their new and highly-esteemed Crystal Powder, which for strength, cleanness, and prompt ignition, are unrivalled. Parties requiring supplies are recommended to be particular in ordering the Powder manufactured by the Kames Gunpowder Company.

London Agents—Laroche, Nainby, and Co.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID

MAGNESIA has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent remedy for acidities, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an effervescing aperient draught which is highly agreeable and efficacious.

Prepared by DINNEFORD and CO., Dispensing Chemists, (and General Agents for the Improved Horse Hair Gloves and Belts), 172 New Bond street, London, and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

DINNEFORD'S MEDICINE DIRECTORY containing a variety of useful information, especially adapted for the Clergy, Ladies, and the Heads of Families.—Price 2s 6d.

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS

which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped,

"G. and J. Deane, London Bridge,"

and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, has thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed,

"G. and J. DEANE'S Two-Hole Black Pens, 46 King William street, London bridge."

SEWING MACHINES, THE

greatest Invention of the Age.—Important to Sloppers, Tailors, Corset, Sack, and Bag Makers.—The Lancashire Sewing Machine Company beg to call the attention of all parties engaged in sewing or stitching fabrics of any kind to a new MACHINE for this purpose, but recently patented by themselves, possessing the following advantages over any other or hand labour:—1. The stitching is more uniform and much stronger than is possible for hands to make it. 2. The machine is simple in its action and construction, and will produce more work than any twenty hand sewers. 3. It will work a circle, curve or turn a square corner, as well as sew a straight line, and is adapted to every part of any garment except buttons and button holes. The machine may be seen in operation, by application, at either of my offices, No. 35 Corporation street, Manchester, or No. 2 Lawrence lane, Cheapside, London.

CHARLES T. JUDKINS.

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THE MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr WHITE, 228 Piccadilly, London.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS for Varicose Veins, and all cases of Weakness and Swelling of the Legs, Sprains, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s 6d to 16s.

MANUFACTORY—228 PICCADILLY, LONDON.

CONTRACTS FOR COALS AND CANDLES.

Office of Ordnance, 30th April, 1853.

Those persons who may be desirous of contracting with the Principal Officers of Ordnance, to furnish from the 1st July next, to the 30th of June, 1854, such quantities of Coals and Candles as may from time to time be required for Barracks and Ordnance Stations in Great Britain and the Channel Islands, can receive particulars of the contracts on applying at this office between the hours of Ten and Four.

Tenders for supplying either Coals or Candles must be sealed up and marked "Tender for Coals," or "Tender for Candles," and will be received at this office, addressed to the Secretary to the Board on or before Wednesday the 15th day of June next, and at any time during that day; but no proposal either for Coals or Candles, will be noticed unless made on, or annexed to, a printed particular, which must be duly filled up and the prices inserted in words at length.

Tenders to be made for the several Barracks and Stations as joined together in the particulars of contract.

By order of the Board, G. BUTLER, Secretary.

CONTRACT FOR PIG IRON.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset Place June 1, 1853.

The Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland do hereby give notice, that on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at ONE o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying Her Majesty's Dockyard at Chatham with

30 Tons of Soft Melting PIG IRON (Blonavon).

A form of the Tender may be seen at the said office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Pig Iron," and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible person, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £ 00, for the due performance of the contract.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY AND SONS,

14 Cornhill, London.—The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle Pattern, 7s 4d per ounce. Queen's Pattern, 7s 6d per ounce. The following are the weights recommended, but the articles may be had, lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce:—

FIDDLE PATTERN.	oz.	s	d	£	s	d
12 Table Spoons	30 at	7	4	—11	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	4	— 7	6	8
12 Table Forks	30	7	4	—11	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	4	— 7	6	8
2 Gravy Spoons	10	7	4	— 3	13	4
1 Soup Ladle	10	7	4	— 3	13	4
4 Sauce ditto	10	7	10	— 3	18	4
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)				1	0	0
1 Fish Slice				2	10	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	7	10	— 3	18	4
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				0	15	0
QUEEN'S PATTERN.						
12 Table Spoons	40	7	6	—15	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25	7	6	— 9	7	6
12 Table Forks	40	7	6	—15	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25	7	6	— 9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	12	7	6	— 4	10	0
1 Soup Ladle	12	7	6	— 4	10	0
4 Sauce ditto	12	8	0	— 4	16	0
4 Salt Spoons (strong gilt)				2	2	0
1 Fish Slice				3	5	0
12 Tea Spoons	14	8	0	— 5	12	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1	5	0

A Pamphlet, illustrated by wood engravings, and containing the weights and prices of the various articles required in family use, may be had on application, or will be sent, post free, to any part of the British dominions.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14 Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT,

THE "PERMANENT WHITE" OF THE ANCIENT ARTIST,

Is now offered under the price of the ordinary White Lead Paint

HUBBUCK AND SON, the original manufacturers of White Zinc Paint on a large scale in this country, are enabled by an extended and peculiar process of manufacture (which is patented) to supply their Pure White Zinc Paint at a less price than the ordinary White Lead.

Healthful to the painter and to the occupants of newly-painted rooms.

Permanent. Unaffected by bilge water, noxious vapours, and gases.

Our first-class East India ships are now painted with this paint, experience having proved Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc to be the only Permanent White on shipboard.

The Powdered White Zinc also may be had for grinding in oil; also for use for porcelain cards, for japanners, for gutta percha, and for plaster decorations, and the other purposes where it is used with size, gum, varnish, spirit, &c, &c.

As a necessary guard against the substitution of inferior zinc paints, each cask is stamped

"HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT;"

and if the cask has not been so marked, the reason is obvious.

For all marine uses—for painting both the inside and outside of ships, lighthouses, sluice-gates, iron roofing, and bridges, the interior and exterior of buildings, and for all ornamental, decorative, and sanitary purposes, HUBBUCK'S Patent White Zinc Paint has proved to be superior to every other paint known, and equally adapted for all climates.

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of

THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON,
Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, opposite the London Docks, London.

"Amongst other tests to which it has been subjected has been that of painting the hold of a sugar vessel, which, after a voyage to St Kitt's and back, is found as white as the first day the paint was applied."—JOHN BULL, September 14, 1850.

"FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 38 POULTRY."

Gentlemen cannot ensure to themselves in the matter of Shirts that perfection of fit for which the EUREKA SHIRTS are so eminently celebrated, unless they are careful to ascertain that the above words are stamped inside the collar-band.

No. 38 Poultry is 17 doors from the Bank of England, the sole depôt for these unrivalled Shirts, their sale by any Hosiers or Drapers elsewhere being unauthorised. 1st quality, 6 for 40s: 2nd quality, 6 for 30s

Lists of prices, and instructions for measurement, post free; and patterns of the new coloured shirtings free on receipt of six stamps

RICHARD FORD, 38 Poultry, London.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—CAUTION TO AGRICULTURISTS.

It being notorious that extensive adulterations of this manure are still carried on, ANTONY GIBBS and SONS, as the only importers of Peruvian Guano, consider it to be their duty to the Peruvian Government and to the public again to recommend farmers and all others who buy to be carefully on their guard.

The character of the parties from whom they purchase will of course be the best security; and in addition to particular attention to that point, ANTONY GIBBS and SONS think it well to remind buyers that the lowest wholesale price at which sound Peruvian Guano is or has been sold by them during the last two years is £9 5s per ton, less 2½ per cent.

Any resales made by dealers at a lower price must therefore either leave a loss to them or the article must be adulterated.

SUMMER ATTIRE FOR ALL CLASSES.

—The fashionable Summer Dress provided by E. MOSES and SON very conspicuously displays the magnitude and perfection of their unrivalled business: and during the last few weeks thousands on thousands have been furnished with the elegancies of the season by E. MOSES and SON. The magnificent stock of Summer Goods has been replenished by those extraordinary resources of commercial machinery which no other tradesmen in the world could either establish or keep in operation. It is now quite unnecessary to mention the surprising accommodations afforded by the gigantic Establishment of E. MOSES and SON in the City, and its magnificent branch in the West-end, for immediate selection of Summer Dress, either to order or ready-made. But the very economical charges made by E. MOSES and SON are the most notable affairs in the business transactions of the times. It is impossible to enumerate the articles of Dress newly invented by E. MOSES and SON for Summer wear; and to particularise the appropriate styles which the most distinguished artists in the world have produced, would far exceed the customary space of an advertisement. Therefore, E. MOSES and SON state that Summer Attire for every person, adult and juvenile, for every station and pursuit, for appearance in public, and for comfortable wear in business or at home, is prepared at their Establishment, which, with every elegant description of Hats, Caps, Hosiery, &c., &c., are offered for considerably lower prices than are charged elsewhere.

EMIGRANTS TO ALL CLIMATES,

or to any country where business provides a field for industry and where skill is required for the accumulation of capital, let their profession be whatever it may, they will find the most suitable and the cheapest Clothing at the establishment of E. MOSES and SON: and as Outfits are indispensable for every Emigrant, the long and perfect experience of E. MOSES and SON in Outfitting every class of passengers is a great advantage to Emigrants both in the quality and the price of the goods they require.

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NOTICE.—The establishments will be closed Saturday evening, June 11th.

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London West End Branch.—506, 507, and 508 New Oxford street, 1, 2, and 3 Hart street, all communicating.

Bradford, Yorkshire, Branch.—19 and 20 Bridge street.

Sheffield Branch.—36 Fargate.

Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen.

IMPORTANT.—Should any article not give satisfaction, it will be exchanged if desired, or, if preferred, the money will be returned without hesitation. All goods are marked in plain figures the lowest price, from which no abatement can be made.

The Establishments are closed from sunset on Fridays till sunset on Saturdays, when business is resumed till 12 o'clock

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Hier spricht man Deutsch. | Aqua se habla Espagn

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Wanted, YOUNG MEN as ASSISTANTS.—Apply any morning between 9 and 12 o'clock.

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